

# National Emissions Inventory For Lead – Concepts and Quantities –

Thompson G Pace

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# Our Goals

- Present an overview of Lead in the NEI
- Discuss the NEI for Lead in context of
  - Importance of Source Categories
  - AQ Monitoring for Lead

# Why is Lead of Interest?

- **Lead air emissions are:**
  - Both natural and anthropogenic
  - Emitted as particles small enough to stay suspended in the air
  - Inhaled directly or ingested after it settles onto surfaces or soils
    - Ingestion is the main route of human exposure
- **Health Effects**
  - Health effects include damage to:
    - Central nervous system
    - Cardiovascular system
    - Kidneys
  - Children are more likely to be exposed to lead and are also the most vulnerable to health effects
  - Effects in children include:
    - IQ loss
    - Poor academic achievement, permanent learning disabilities, increased risk of delinquent behavior
  - Adults can also experience effects of lead exposure such as:
    - Increased blood pressure
    - Cardiovascular disease
    - Decreased kidney function

# 2008 Lead Standard

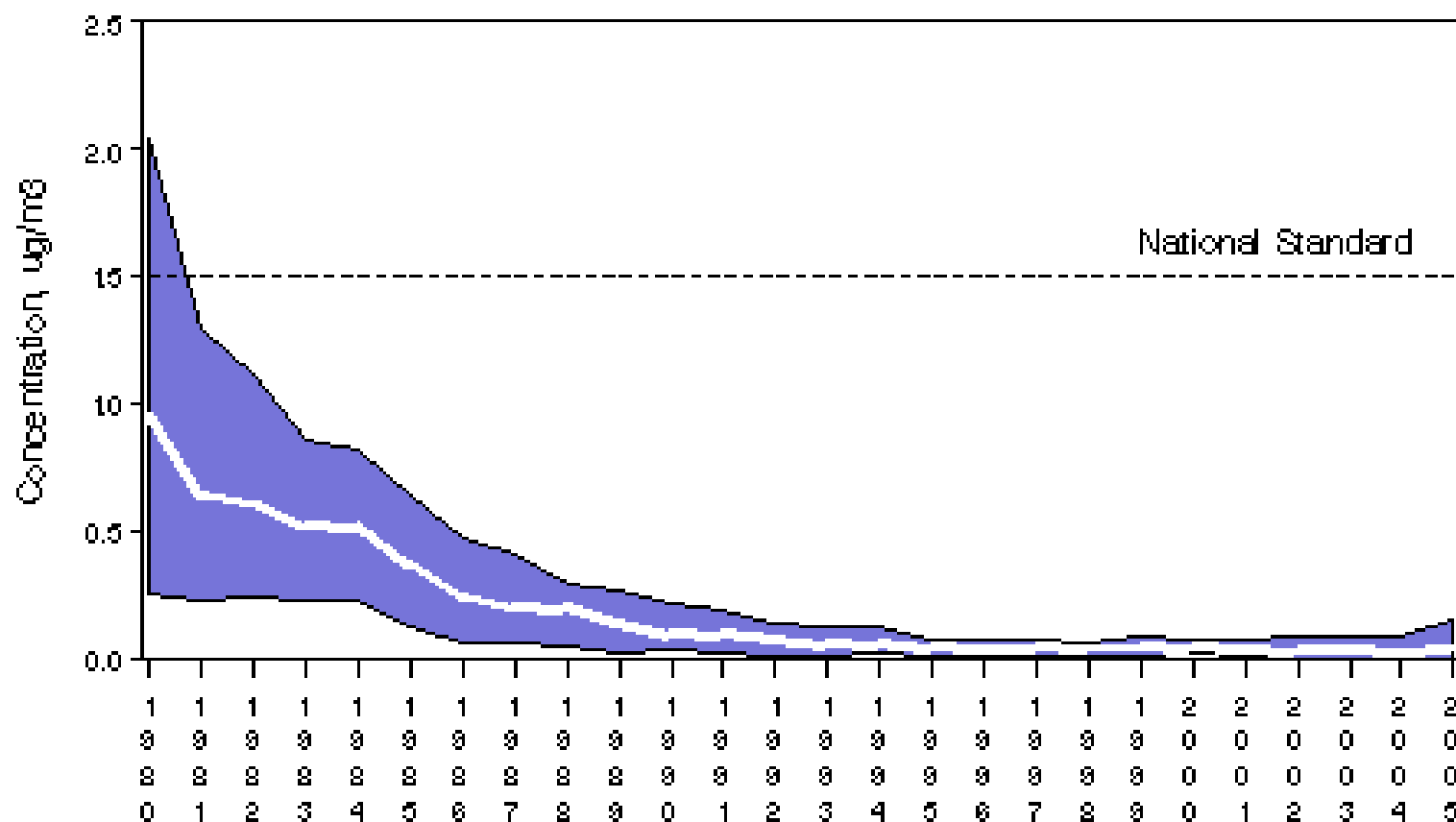
- **Promulgated October 15, 2008**
- **New primary and secondary standards are set at 0.15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** 
  - revision to the lead standard of 1.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  set in 1978
  - EPA followed the advice of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee to set the standard no higher than 0.20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- **Revisions to Lead Monitoring**
  - EPA is expanding and redesigning the monitoring network for lead.
  - Monitor location will be determined by considering sources of lead emissions greater than or equal to 1 ton per year
  - EPA will require monitors be operated in urban areas with populations > 500,000
  - EPA estimates that 236 new or relocated monitoring sites will be necessary
    - Approximately half of the new monitors to be operational by January 1, 2010
    - The rest of the new monitors to be operational by January 1, 2011
- **For more information, go to: [www.epa.gov/air/lead/](http://www.epa.gov/air/lead/)**

# Lead, Mobile Sources and Clean Air

## Lead Air Quality, 1980 – 2005

(Based on Annual Maximum Quarterly Average)

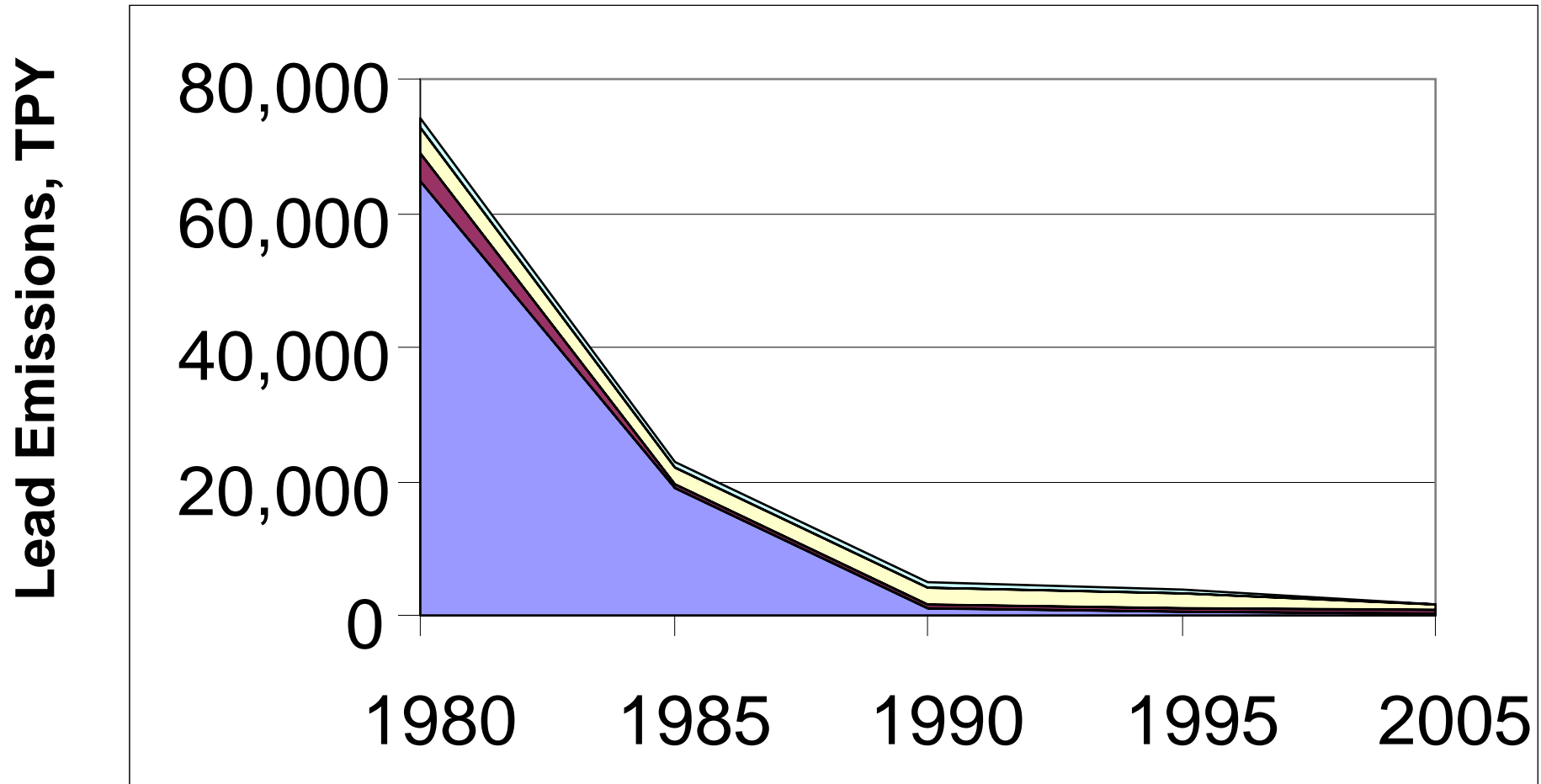
National Trend based on 16 Sites



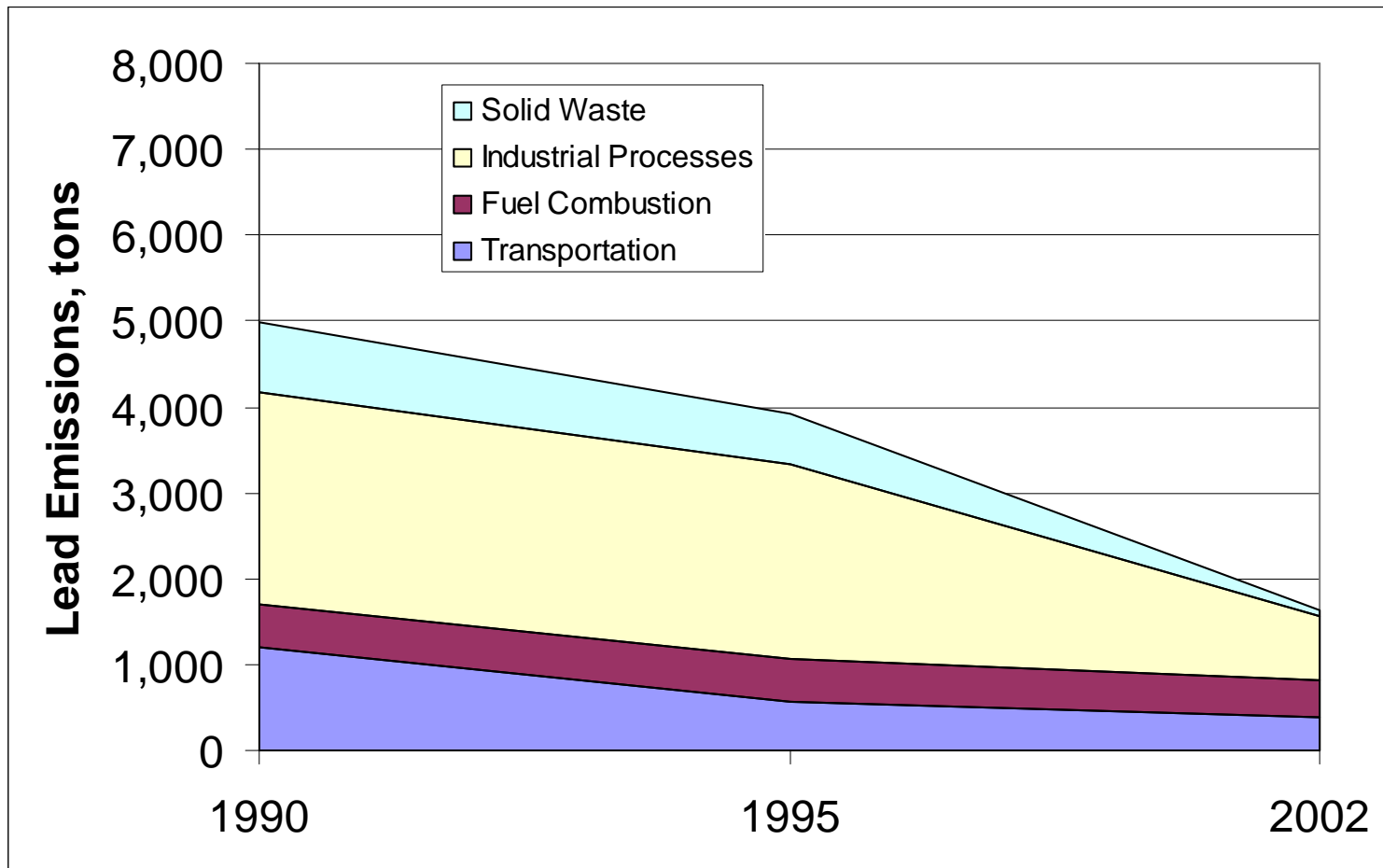
A)

1980 to 2005 : 96% decrease in National Average

# Trends in Lead Emissions

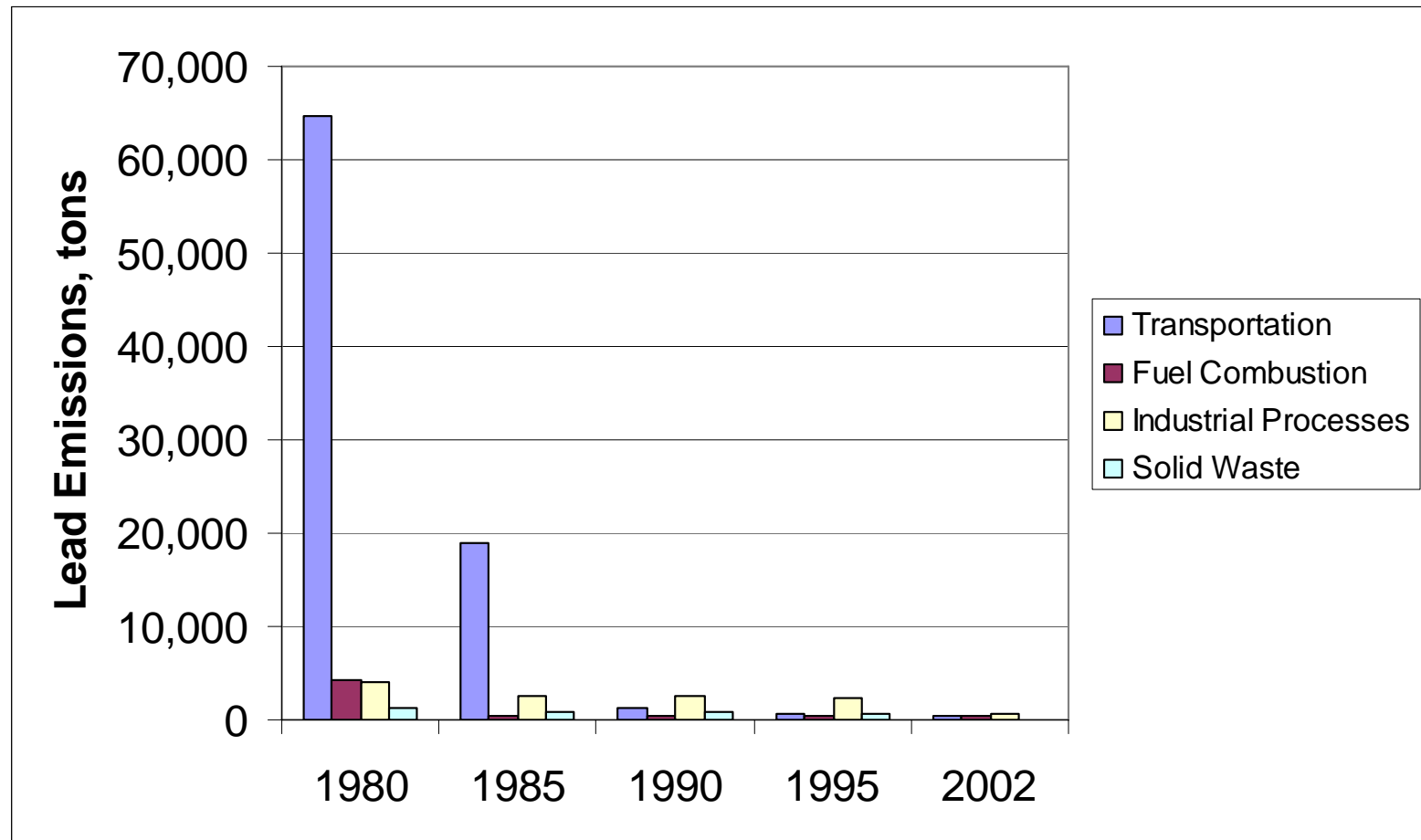


# Trends in Lead Emissions



# Trends in Lead Emissions

Removing lead from gasoline is considered one of the greatest successes for public and environmental health (Nriagu, 1990).





# Current Sources of Lead Emissions

In NEI

**Emissions from Point Source  
Facilities** *(except resuspended soil)*

In NEI

**Aviation Gas**

**NOT In NEI**

Resuspended Soil Near / in Facilities (closed or open – w/ or w/out emission controls)

Roadside Lead (incl. resuspended “old Lead”) - negligible unless soil is disturbed

April 2009

# Sources of Lead Emissions

- **Facility Emissions (mainly stack emissions)**
  - 55% of inventoried lead emissions in NEI from stacks
- **Aviation Gasoline**
  - 45% of NEI Emissions from Aviation Gasoline
- **Resuspended Emissions Near Facilities**
  - from material handling
    - usually inventoried – ceases upon source closure;
  - from resuspended contaminated soil (usually uninventoried);
    - can persist long after a source is controlled OR ceases operation;
- **Resuspended Lead Near Roadways**
  - No evidence of significant emissions unless soil is disturbed

# Lead Emissions in 2002 NEI

Source Category Description	Total Emissions (tpy)	% of Total
<b>ALL CATEGORIES</b>	<b>1371</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Aviation Gasoline</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Metallurgical Industries</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Incineration</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Boilers</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Misc smaller categories</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5%</b>

- 402 TPY from 130 Facilities emitting GTE 1 TPY \*
- 100 TPY from 156 Facilities Emitting between 0.45 and 1 TPY

\* 291 TPY from 100 Facilities emitting GTE 1 TPY (in 2005 NEI)

April 2009

# Aircraft Types

- Commercial Air Carriers
  - Aircraft used for scheduled service to transport passengers, freight, or both.
- Air Taxi
  - Smaller aircraft operating on a more limited basis to transport passengers and freight.
- General Aviation
  - Aircraft used on an unscheduled basis for recreational flying, personal transportation, and other activities, including business travel.
- Military Aircraft
  - Aircraft used to support military operations



# Point Sources

## Two Emission Inventories

- **National Emissions Inventory (NEI)**

- CAP NEI is required by federal rules under the Clean Air Act
- Currently, HAP NEI is not required
- NEI Managed out of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)

- **Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)**

- Required by federal law under SARA Section 313
- Managed out of EPA's Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

**TRI requirements at:**  
**[www.epa.gov/tri](http://www.epa.gov/tri)**

**NEI Information at:**  
**[www.epa.gov/ttn/chief](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief)**

# TRI and NEI – What are the differences?

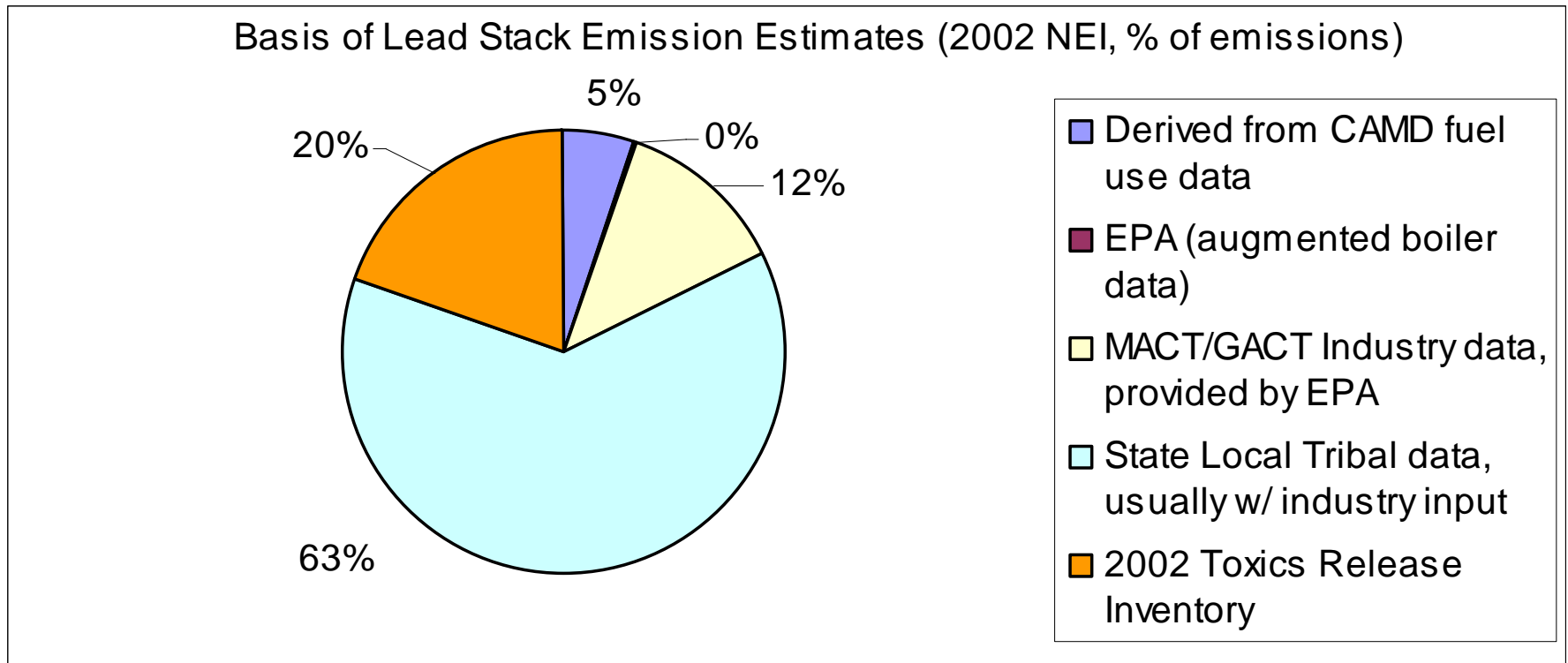
INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS	TRI	NEI
<b>Inventory Purpose</b>	Right To Know Inventory	2 Primary purposes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modeling Inventory to support regulatory development and risk assessments</li> <li>• Trends Analyses</li> </ul>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	50 states, DC, Territories	50 states, DC, Territories
<b>Media Coverage</b>	Air Water Land	Air
<b>Source Category Coverage</b>  April 2009	Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility (major and area sources)</li> <li>• Nonpoint stationary emissions</li> <li>• Offshore Platforms (facility)</li> <li>• Fires – wildfires/prescribed burns (event)</li> <li>• Mobile Onroad</li> <li>• Mobile Nonroad</li> <li>• Mobile Airport (facility)</li> <li>• Mobile Commercial Marine Vessels</li> <li>• Mobile Railroad</li> </ul>

# TRI and NEI – What are the differences?

INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS	TRI	NEI
<b>Resolution of Air Data (level of detail)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility sum of stack releases</li> <li>• Facility sum of fugitive releases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility (point) data at individual process level with stack and fugitive releases</li> <li>• Offshore Platforms – point data at individual process level individual stack and fugitive releases</li> <li>• Airports (point) data at individual process level with fugitive releases for each runway</li> <li>• Fires – individual points with hourly data; lat/long</li> <li>• Nonpoint Stationary* – county level</li> <li>• Mobile Onroad * – county level</li> <li>• Mobile Nonroad * – county level</li> <li>• Mobile Marine Vessel * – county level</li> <li>• Mobile Railroad * – county level</li> </ul> <p>*Currently at county level; will be more refined in 2008</p>
<b>Pollutant Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air toxics &gt; 600 compounds</li> <li>• Includes all HAPs on CAA list</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPs: VOC, NOx, CO, NH3, PM10, PM2.5, SO2, Pb</li> <li>• HAPs: CAA list of HAPs and individual compounds for compounds groups (&gt; 400 individual compounds), Pb and compounds</li> </ul>

# Where did EPA get the Pb Data in the 2002 NEI?

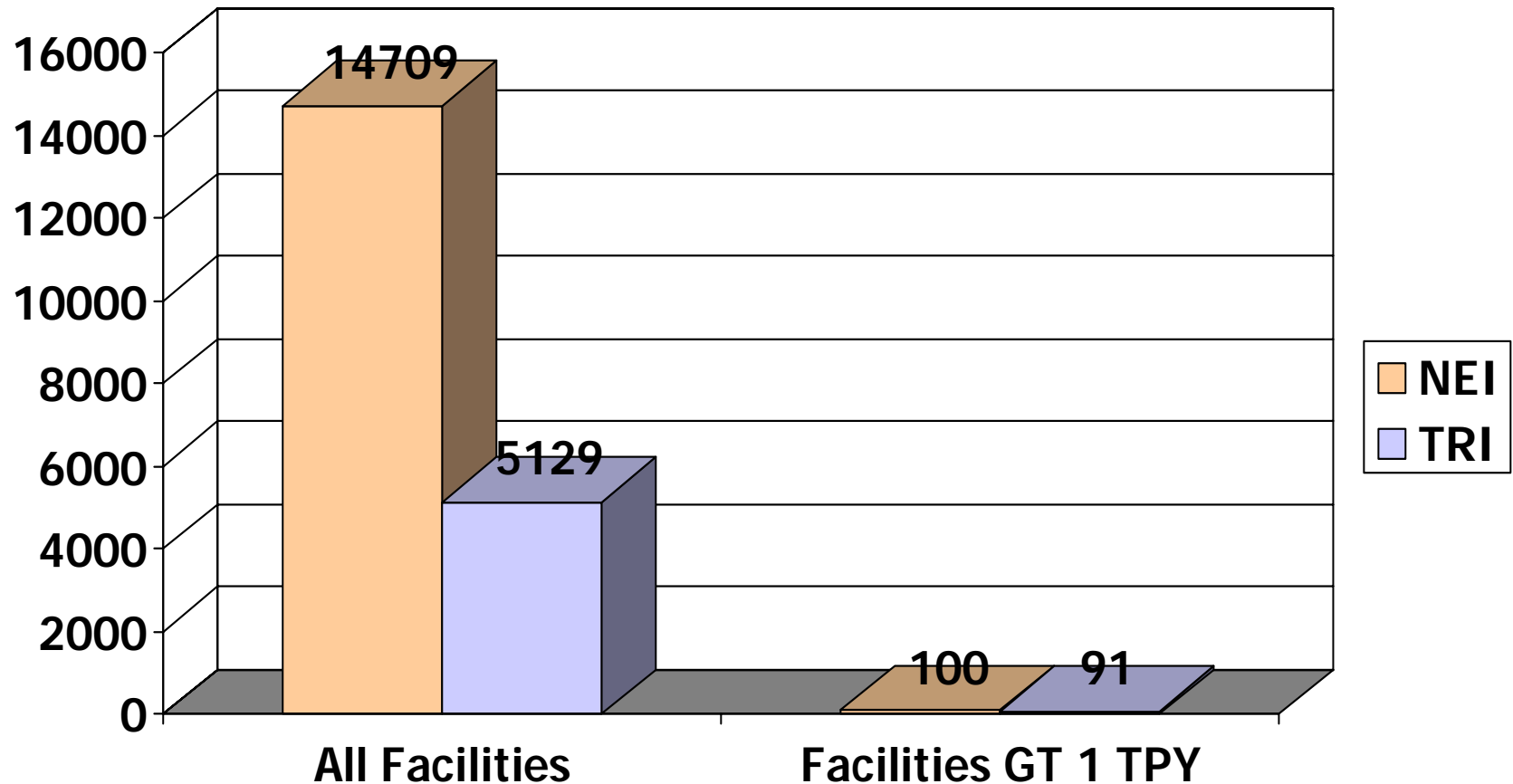
## Point Source Stack Emissions



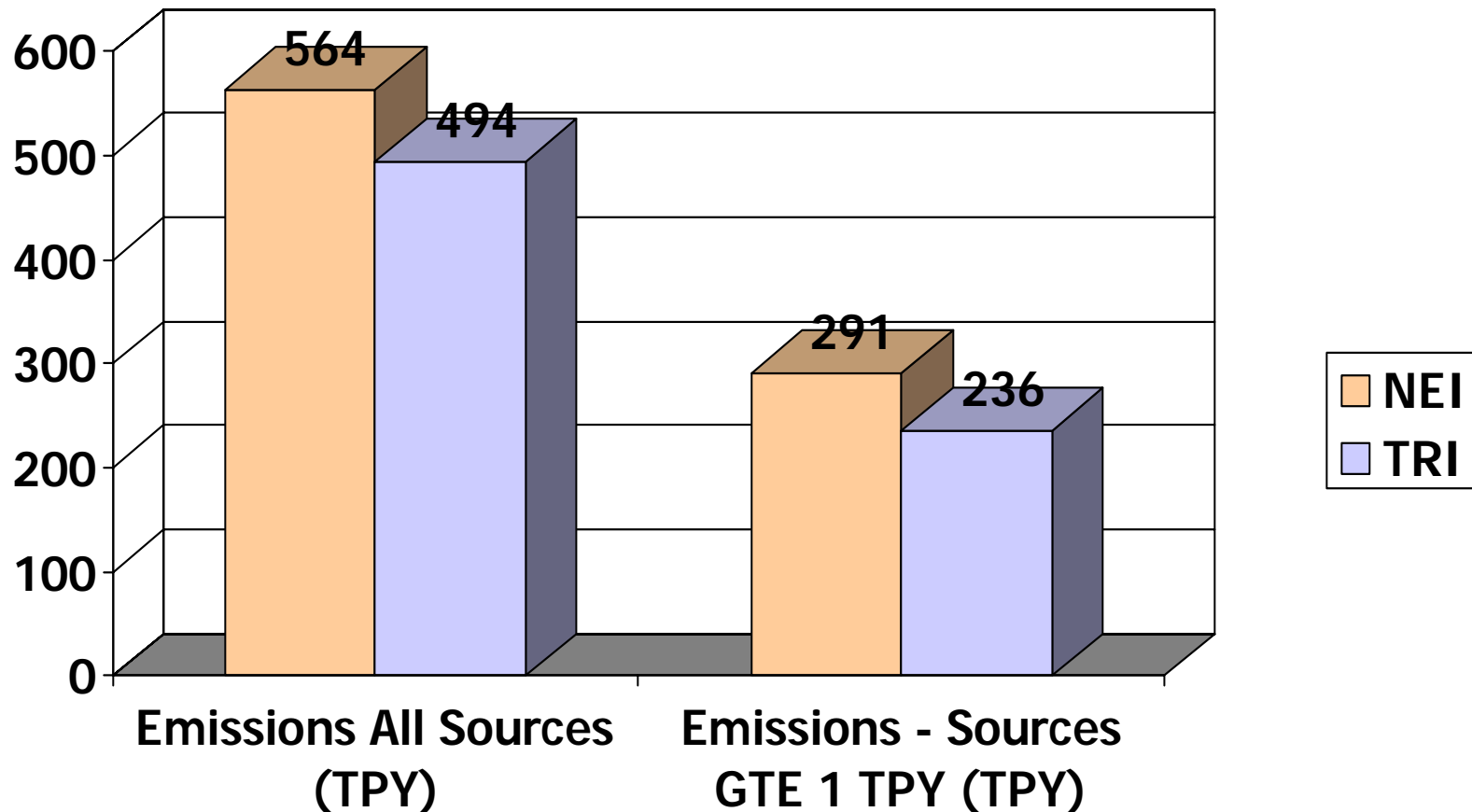
**Aviation Gasoline Emissions** are estimated by OTAQ based on leaded general aviation fuel use in piston aircraft, apportioned to specific airports using general aviation LTO data



# Comparison of 2005 NEI & TRI Pb: Number of Facilities

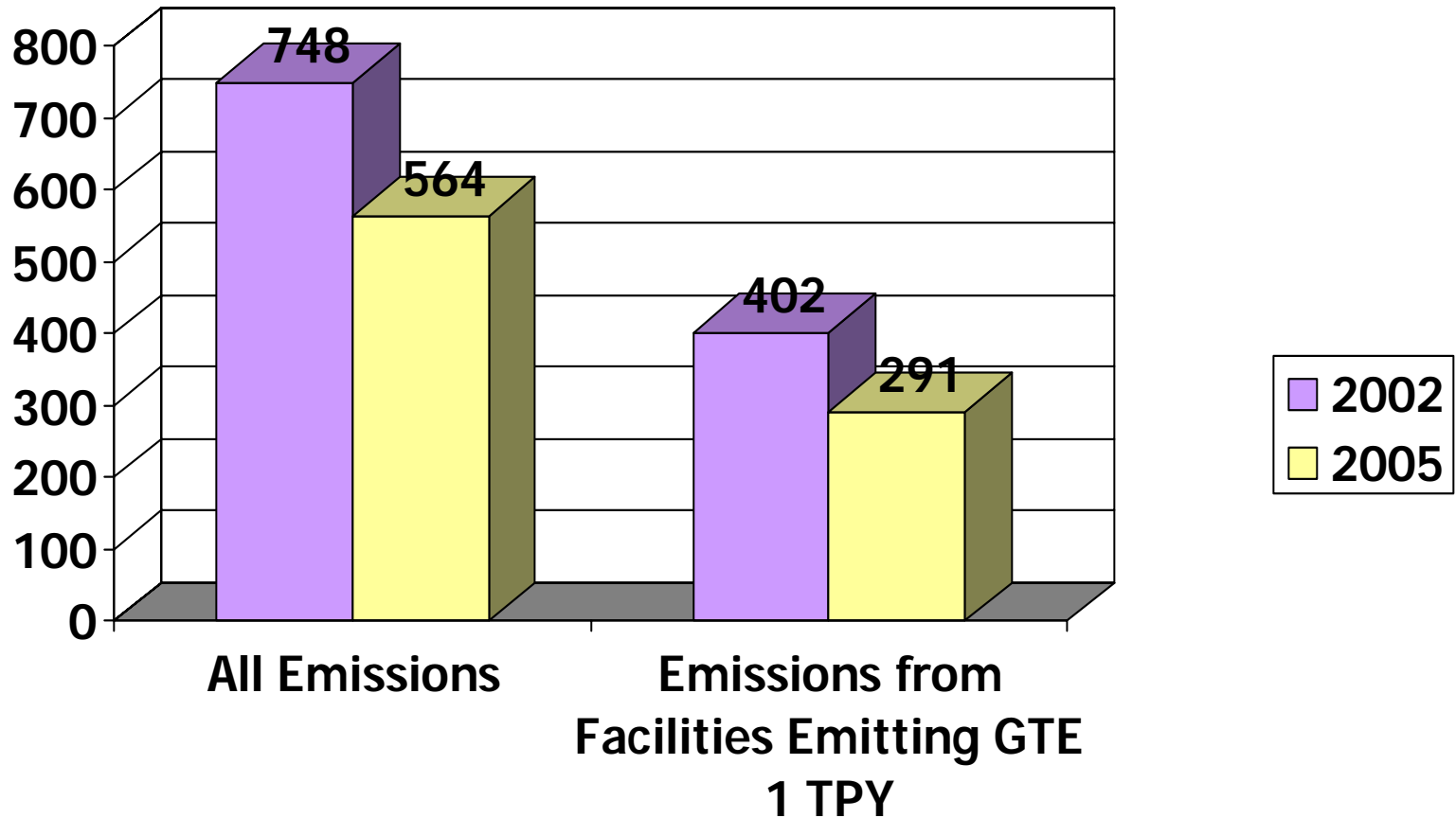


# Comparison of 2005 NEI & TRI Pb: Emissions

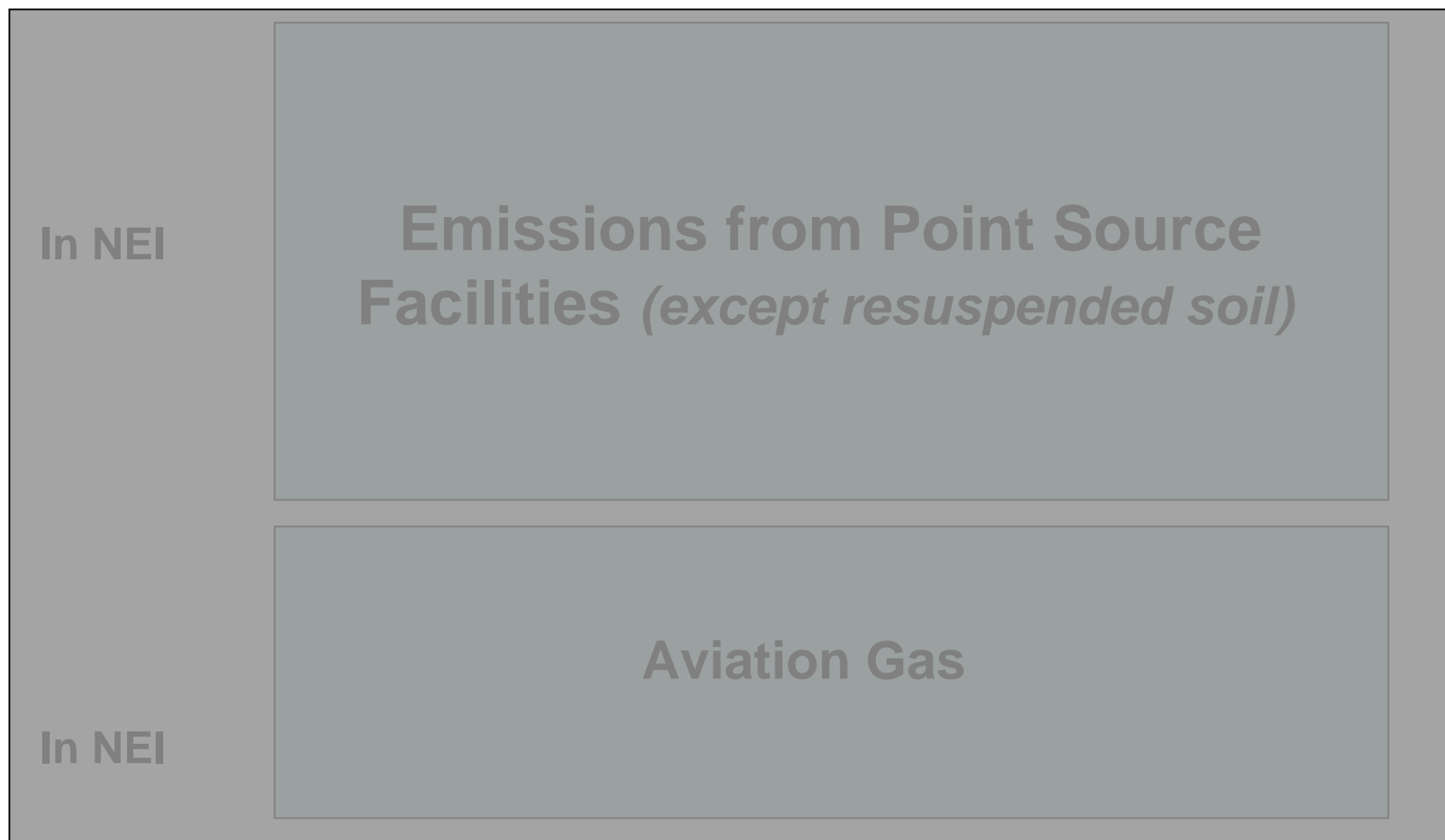


April 2009  
Note: S/L/T didn't always use the TRI data

# Comparison of 2002 & 2005 NEI



# Current Sources of Lead Emissions



**NOT In NEI**

Resuspended Soil Near / in Facilities (closed or open – w/ or w/out emission controls)

Roadside Lead (incl. resuspended “old Lead”) - negligible unless soil is disturbed

# **Other Sources of Lead Emissions**

## **(Resuspended Contaminated Soil - Facilities)**

- **Contaminated soil within OR near facilities**
  - May be resuspended by wind gusts, earthmoving or vehicular activities on contaminated unpaved surfaces
  - Potential for emissions exists even if source controlled OR closed

# Other Sources of Lead Emissions

## (Resuspended Contaminated Soil - Traffic)

### Traffic-related Lead - *Generally uninventoried*

- **Road shoulders** contaminated by years of lead-laden exhaust from vehicles
  - Resuspension unlikely unless earthmoving or other soil disturbance mechanism is active.
  - NO evidence of significant widespread impact from “old Lead” near roadways.
- **Fresh lead emissions** from brake and tire wear, lubricating oils, dislodged lead tire weights
  - Ambient data analysis suggests insignificant contribution to ambient Lead concentrations sited for general population exposure monitoring

**BUT, IS THIS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE CATEGORY?**

**Lets look at a few examples of traffic-related monitoring...**

# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

☒ [A421290007LAT/LON POI](#)

[SAMPL:](#)  
435 DONNER AVENUE -  
COMMUNITY CENTER  
State Name: Pennsyl

☒ [MAYFAIR PUMP STATION](#)

4850 WILSON AVE.  
State Name: Illinois

## Layers

ew: Core

☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

☒ Geographic Web

☒ roads

☐ Traffic: To view, please install the latest version of Google Earth

☐ Weather

☐ 3D Buildings



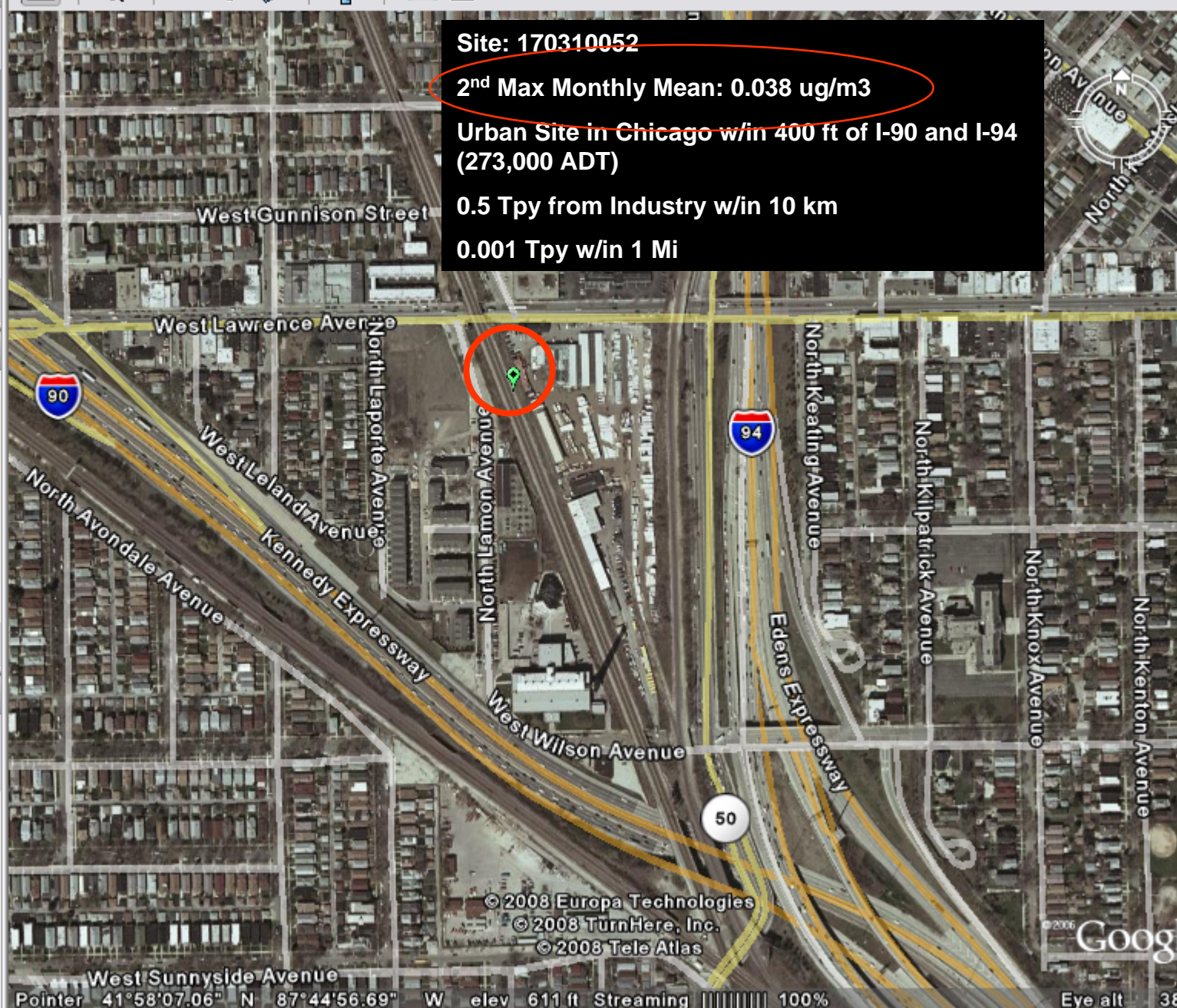
Site: 170310052

2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.038 ug/m3

Urban Site in Chicago w/in 400 ft of I-90 and I-94  
(273,000 ADT)

0.5 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

0.001 Tpy w/in 1 Mi



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Pointer 41°58'07.06" N 87°44'56.69" W elev 611 ft Streaming 100%

Eye alt 38



## Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

[JUSTIS:](#)  
MLK BLVD AND JUSTISON  
ST.

State Name: Delawar

☒ [N/A:](#)  
7002 MAGNOLIA AVE.,  
RIVERSIDE

State Name: Califor

## Layers

ew: Core

☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

☒ Geographic Web

☒ roads

☐ Traffic: To view, please insta  
he latest version of Google L

☐ Weather

☐ 3D Buildings



Site: 060651003

2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.014 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

Adjacent to Magnolia & Arlington in Riverside  
CA (80,000 ADT)

0.132 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

.002 Tpy w/in 1 Mi





# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

- ☒ [291892003](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [170316003](#)  
Name: COOK COUNTY CO  
COMPLEX
- ☒ [Pb\\_sites.kml](#)
- ☒ [180350009](#)  
Name: LOCATED NE OF PL  
DOWNWIN

## Layers

ew: Core

- ☒ Primary Database
- ☒ Terrain
- ☒ Geographic Web
- ☒ roads
- ☐ Traffic: To view, please insta  
the latest version of Google t
- ☐ Weather
- ☐ 3D Buildings



Site: 291892003 Qtrly Max < 0.05 ug/m3

2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.05 ug/m3

Urban Site in St Louis immediately adjacent to I-170  
(100,000 ADT)

0.086 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

0.009 Tpy w/in 1 Mi



Site 291892003 – 77 Hunter Road, St. Louis, MO

Current Monitor Location  
New platform built since this picture  
Monitors at roof level on platform





## Search

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Directions

New York, NY

## Places

☒ [EAST LIVERPOOL WATER REATMEN:](#)

2220 MICHIGAN

State Name: Ohio

☒ [GATES RUBBER:](#)

1050 S BROADWAY

State Name: Colorado

## Layers

ew: Core

☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

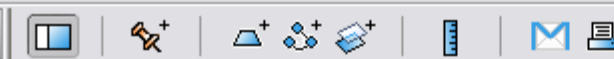
☒ Geographic Web

☒ roads

☒ Traffic: To view, please install the latest version of Google Earth

☒ Weather

☒ 3D Buildings



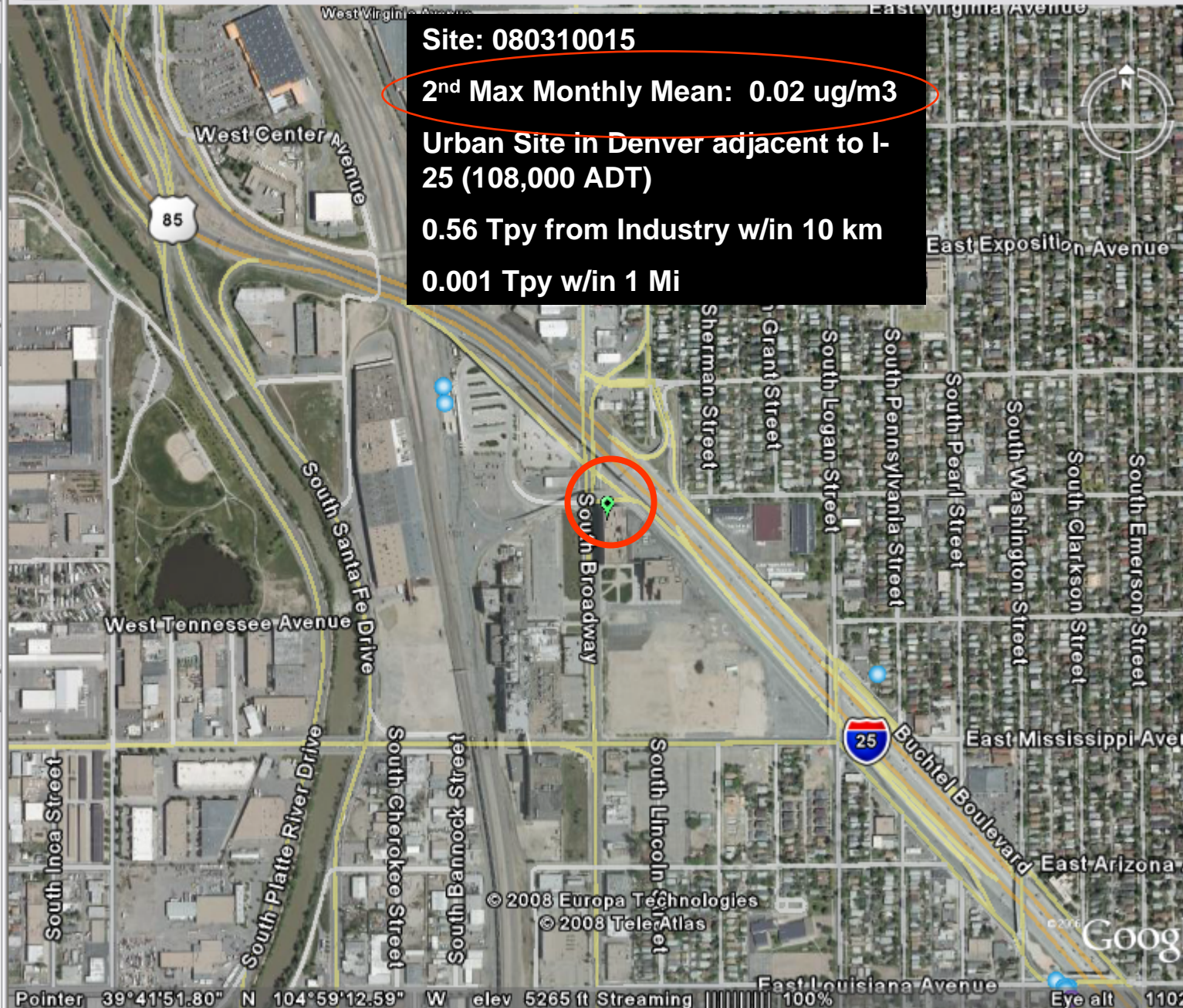
Site: 080310015

2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.02 ug/m3

Urban Site in Denver adjacent to I-25 (108,000 ADT)

0.56 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

0.001 Tpy w/in 1 Mi



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Google



## Search

Find Businesses

Directions

Hotels near JFK

## Places

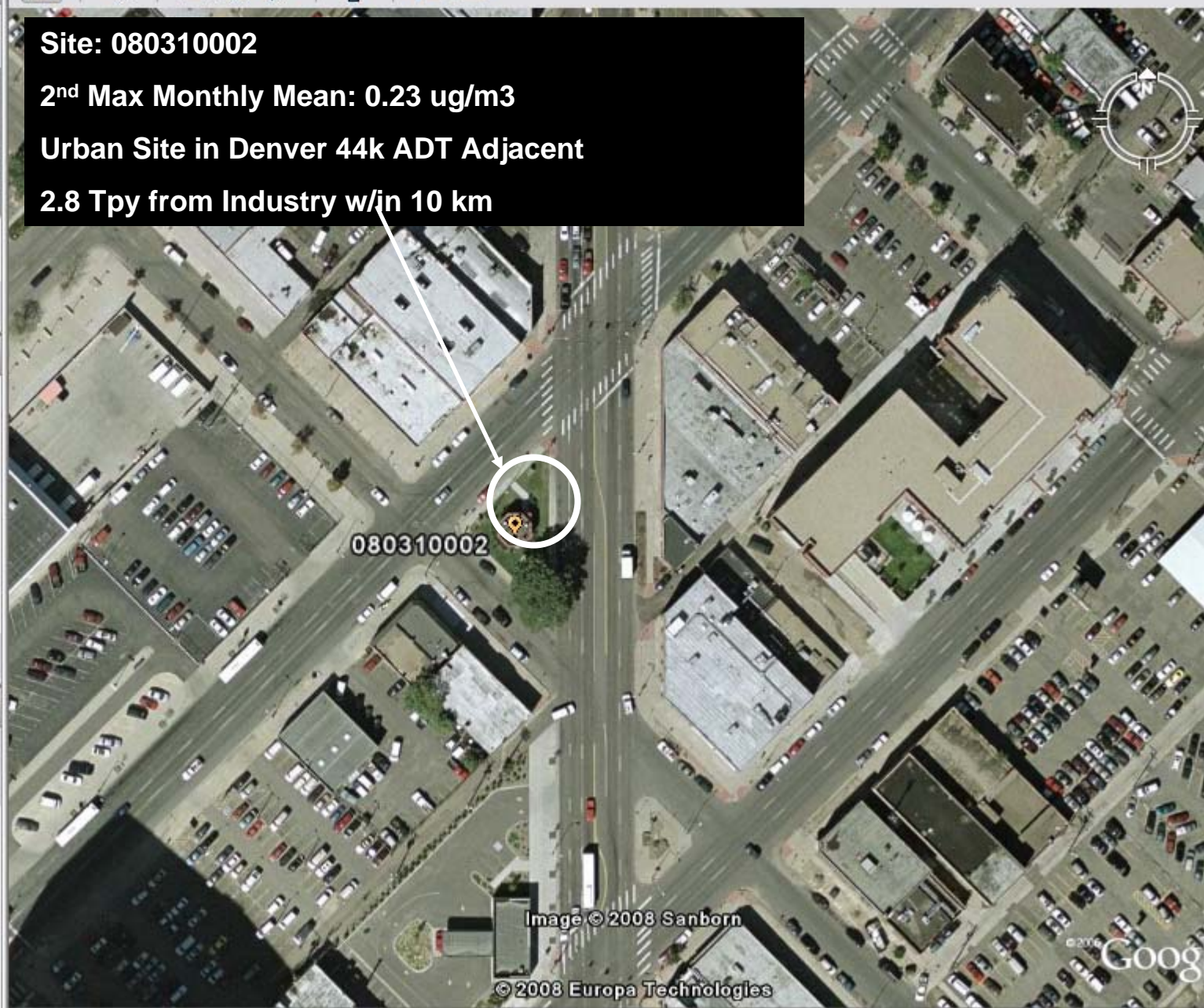
- ☒ [080310002](#)  
Name: CAMP
- ☒ [471633002](#)  
Name: PRIMARY PREDOMINANT DOWNWIND
- ☒ [471633001](#)  
Name: UPWIND MONITORING DOWNWIND
- ☒ [420110717](#)

## Layers

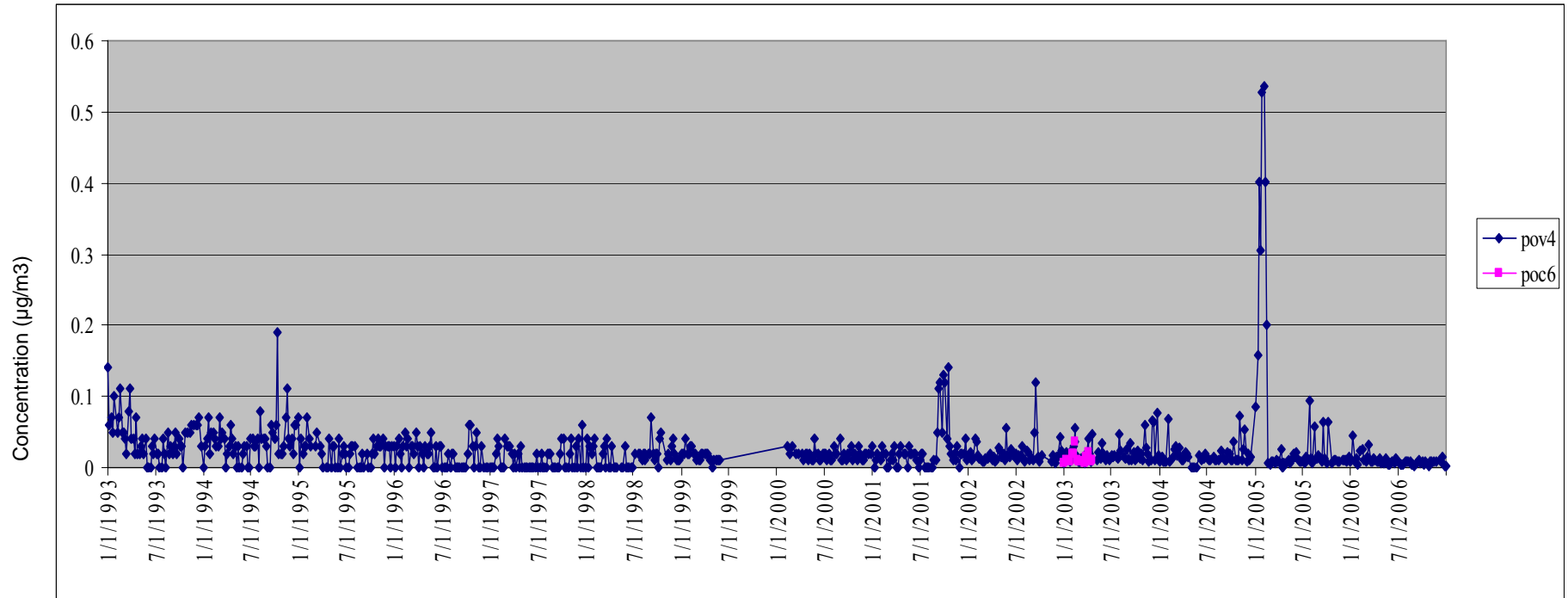
View: Core

- ☒ Primary Database
- ☒ Terrain
- ☒ Geographic Web
- ☒ roads
- ☒ Traffic: To view, please install the latest version of Google Earth
- ☒ Weather

**Site: 080310002**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.23 ug/m<sup>3</sup>**  
**Urban Site in Denver 44k ADT Adjacent**  
**2.8 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km**



# Denver Site 080310002 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2006



Sample day

3-year metrics, 2003-2005					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0315	0.1780	0.2955	0.2297	0.1906	0.1254



# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

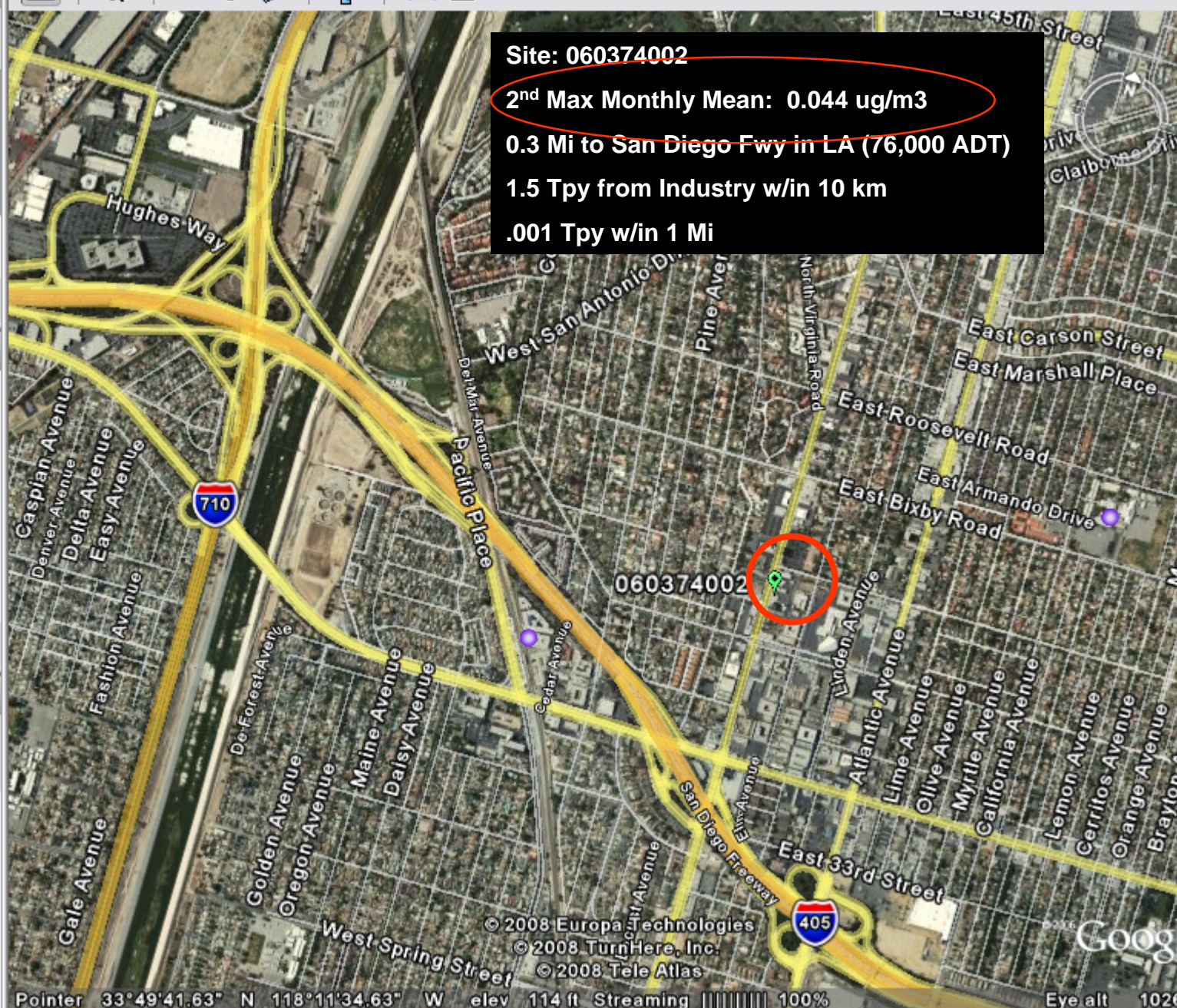
- ☒ [060374002](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [401159005](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [420210808](#)  
Name: A420210808LAT/L  
POINT IS OF
- ☒ [180890023](#)

## Layers

ew: Core

Primary Database

- ☒ Terrain
- ☒ Geographic Web
- ☒ roads
- ☐ Traffic: To view, please insta  
he latest version of Google L
- ☐ Weather
- ☐ 3D Buildings



Site: 060374002

2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.044 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

0.3 Mi to San Diego Fwy in LA (76,000 ADT)

1.5 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

.001 Tpy w/in 1 Mi

060374002

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Google

Pointer 33°49'41.63" N 118°11'34.63" W elev 114 ft Streaming 100%

Eye alt 102

# Lead Emissions at Traffic-related Sites *What does Lead Monitoring Data Tell us?*

- **Examples above have 3 common themes:**
  - Lots of traffic in area around monitor
  - Pb concentrations **were** high, trended down
  - All have Pb concentrations  $< 0.05 \text{ ug/m}^3$  2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean
- **Other traffic-related sites** do have higher concentrations, but due to industrial source influence
- **What do these data tell us** about traffic-related impacts?
  - Traffic-related source impacts (if significant) should show up as elevated concentrations at these sites, but....
  - *No evidence* of contribution of more than  $0.05 \text{ ug/m}^3$  from collective impact of ALL uninventoried sources (including traffic-related Lead) at any of the following sites
- **Reasonable conclusion ~ the impact of traffic-related Lead is very low -- much less than some have suggested**

# Point Source Lead Emissions are a Work in Progress

- Pb was “not a priority” for many S/L/Ts for 2002 NEI
- Some Updates Recently Made to 2002 NEI:
  - 2002 NEI sources emitting GTE 1 TPY were screened for obvious problems
  - Emissions from Boilers were adjusted down – issue with emission factors
  - Regional Offices were asked comment on point source emissions
  - Some EPA Regional Offices involved their States
  - Locations of sources were verified using Google Earth where possible
- 2005 NEI has been improved due to more active Region/State/Local/Tribal participation
- These improvements and other ongoing work by States, Locals, Tribes and Industry will clarify the need for Pb Air Quality Monitoring



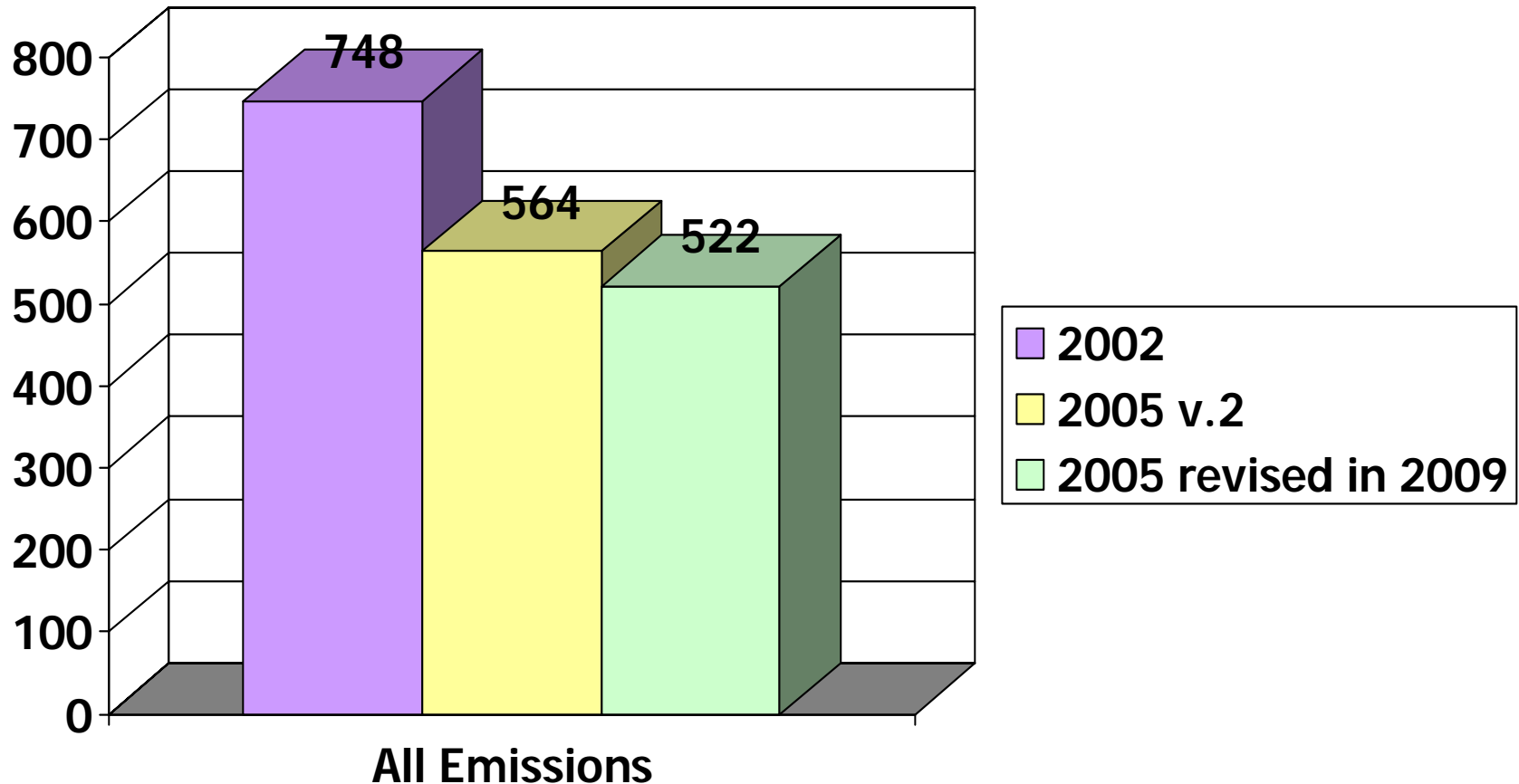
# What is being done by SLT to Prepare for AQ Monitoring Decisions ?

- **Industrial Stack Emissions** – further review of the EI
- **Aviation Gasoline** – OTAQ prepared & vetted the EI
- **Lead Emissions near Facilities** – qualitative review to establish likelihood of fugitive emissions from contaminated soil
- **Lead Emissions from near Roadways** – qualitative review if contaminated soil is disturbed by construction

# Compare 2005 v2 with revisions

- **Revisions received after release of 2005 NEI v2 (10/01/08 – 03/15/09)**
  - Result of Lead NAAQS, RTR, and Air Toxics School Monitoring Study Review by SLTs, ROs, EPA, and Industry
  - Includes:
    - Closures
    - Removal of double counted facilities
    - Removal of emissions reported as elemental lead and as lead and compounds for the same facility
    - Revised emissions
    - Revised latitude/longitude
- **Summary of Revisions**
  - 262 facilities
    - 2005 NEI v2 emissions: 110 tpy
    - Revised 2005 emissions: 68 tpy

# Comparison of 2002, 2005 NEI v2, and Revised 2005 NEI



**Thank You!**

**Questions, Comments?**

# **Traffic-related Sources of Lead and Their Contribution to Ambient Lead Levels**

# Purpose of This Discussion is to...

- Clarify the terminology we are using for traffic-related Lead sources
- Discuss the nature of traffic-related Lead emissions and our estimate of the range of Air Quality impacts of traffic-related Lead
- To show evidence that the combined impact of traffic-related Lead sources is much less an issue than previously suspected

# Traffic-related Lead Emissions

## (Uninventoried Sources)

- **Short-duration / occasional sources –**
  - “**Earthmoving**” of contaminated soil from road shoulders during road widening and building construction activities.
    - Short term effects could be seen on monitors *if* source is nearby
    - No evidence of this occurring but it is certainly possible
  - **Wind blowing of disturbed, contaminated roadside soil** onto road surface or into surrounding air
- **Ubiquitous, continuous sources of traffic-related Lead –**
  - **Road Shoulders** – “*Old*” Lead resuspended by
    - Wake of vehicles & off-road traffic
  - **Traffic lanes and shoulders** – “*Fresh*” Lead emissions from
    - Tire and brake wear, engine oil, wheel weights

# Lead Monitoring at Traffic-related Sites

- **Six traffic-related monitoring sites are shown below**
  - Riverside, CA
  - Chicago, IL
  - St Louis, MO
  - Denver, CO (2, w/ short term “spike” due to superfund site cleanup nearby)
  - LA site near Long Beach Municipal & 5 km from source
- **Note: Other uninventoried sources (ubiquitous &/or short duration / occasional sources) are potentially impacting these sites as well**



# Lead Monitoring at Traffic-related Sites

(Continued)

- **3 common themes**
  - Lots of traffic in area around monitor
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  - All have Pb concentrations  $< 0.05 \text{ ug/m}^3$  2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean
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Find Businesses

Directions

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## Places

[JUSTIS:](#)  
MLK BLVD AND JUSTISON  
ST.

State Name: Delawar

☒ [N/A:](#)  
7002 MAGNOLIA AVE.,  
RIVERSIDE

State Name: Califor

## Layers

ew: Core

☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

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☒ roads

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☐ Weather

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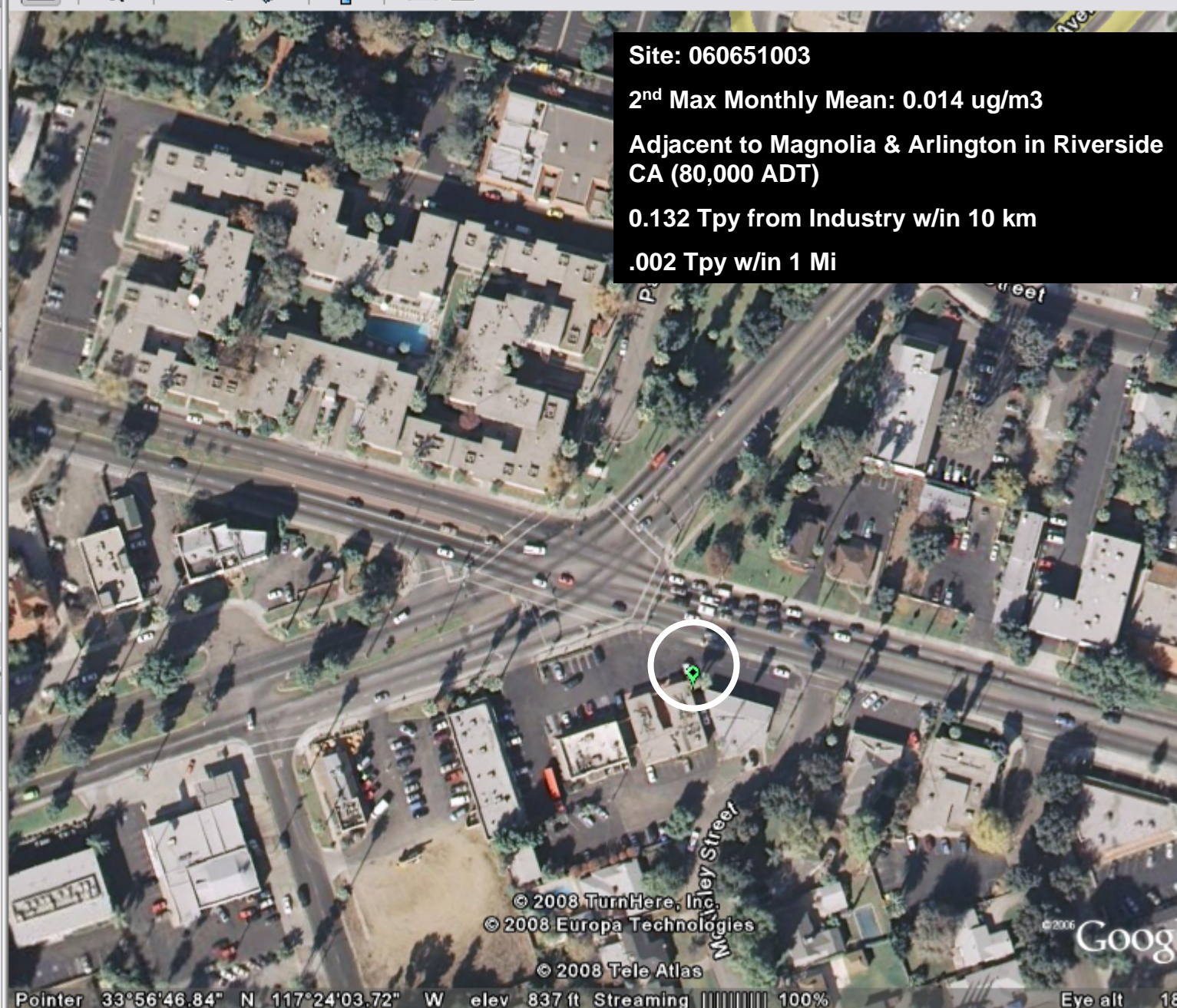
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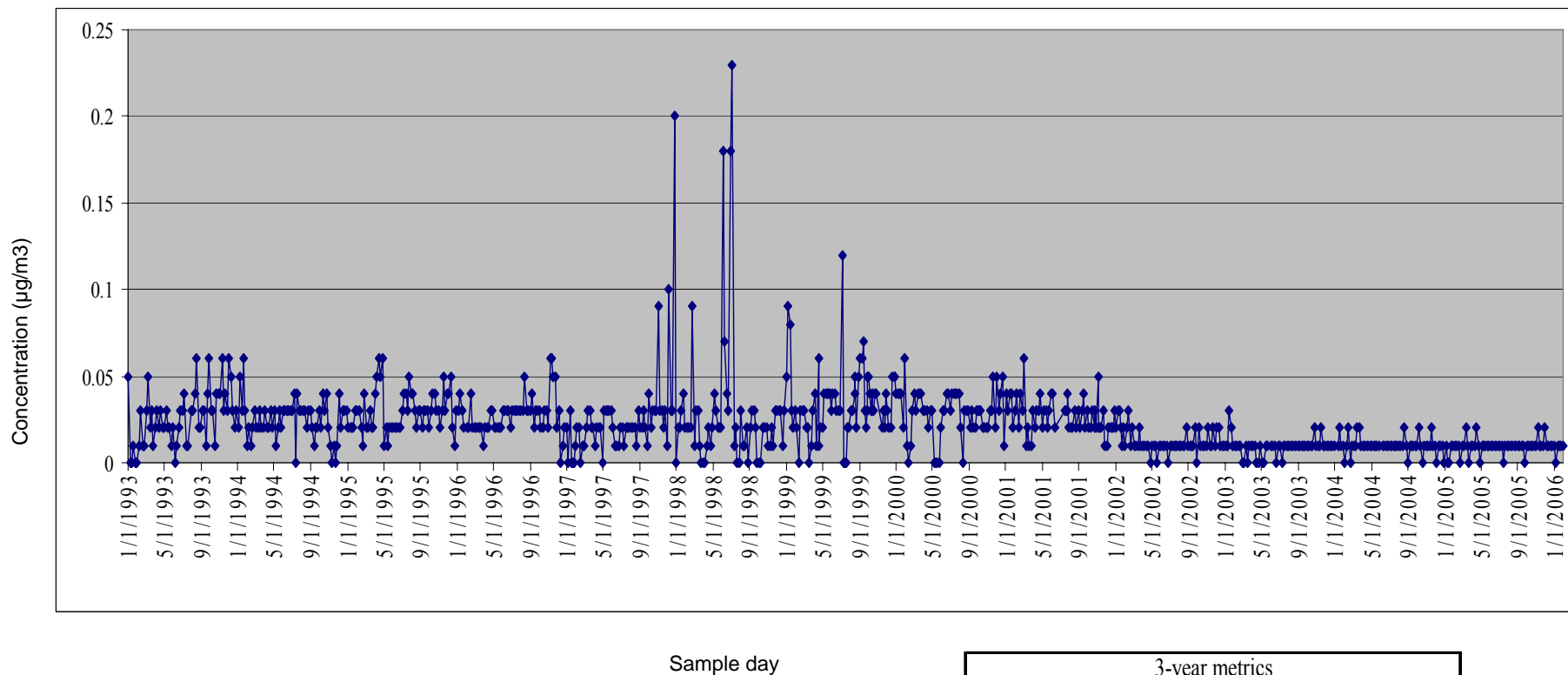
Adjacent to Magnolia & Arlington in Riverside  
CA (80,000 ADT)

0.132 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

.002 Tpy w/in 1 Mi



# Los Angeles Site 060651003 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2006



3-year metrics					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0097	0.0114	0.0160	0.0140	0.0147	0.0147



# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

☒ [A421290007LAT/LON POI](#)

SAMPL:  
435 DONNER AVENUE -  
COMMUNITY CENTER  
State Name: Pennsylv

☒ [MAYFAIR PUMP STATION](#)

4850 WILSON AVE.  
State Name: Illinois

## Layers

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☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

☒ Geographic Web

☒ roads

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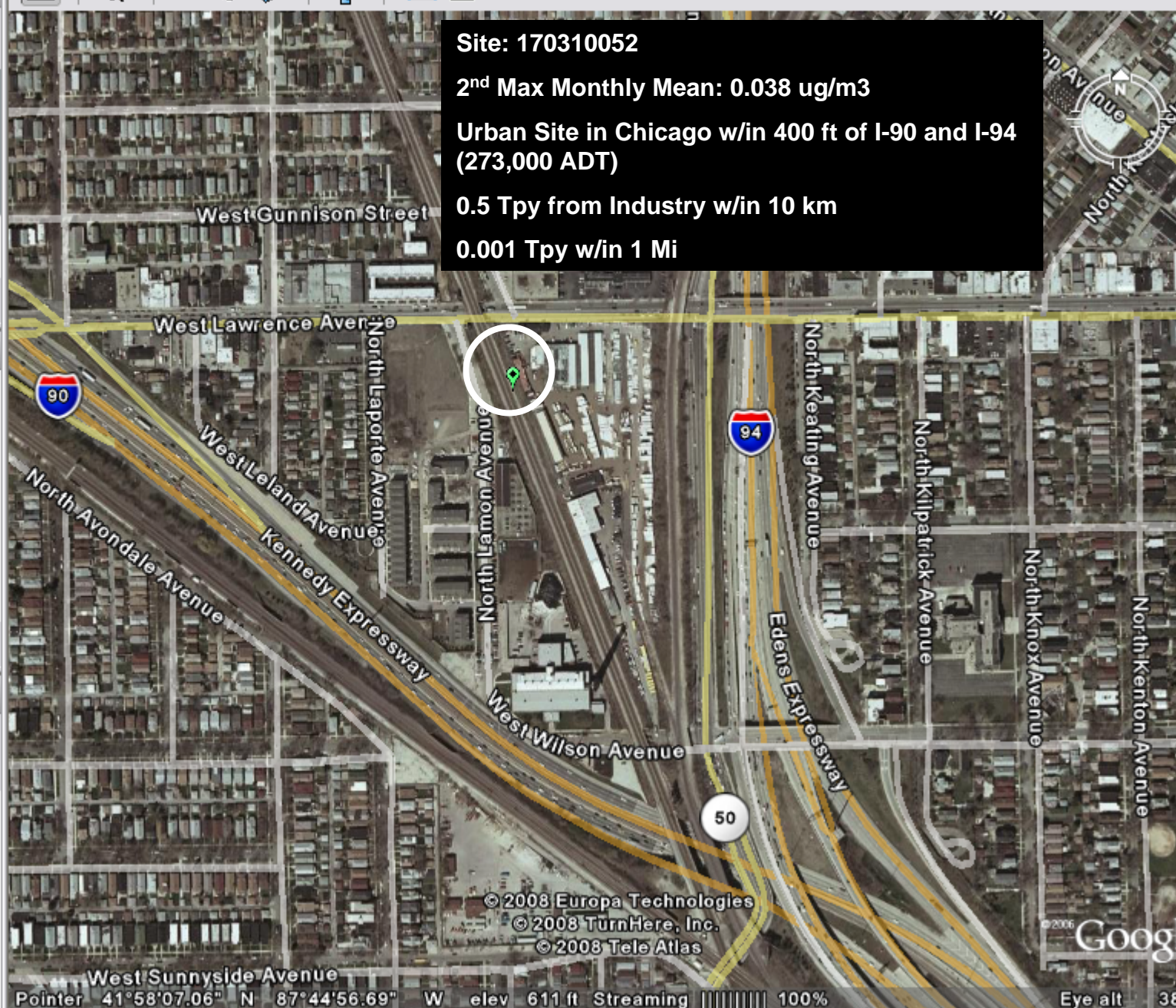
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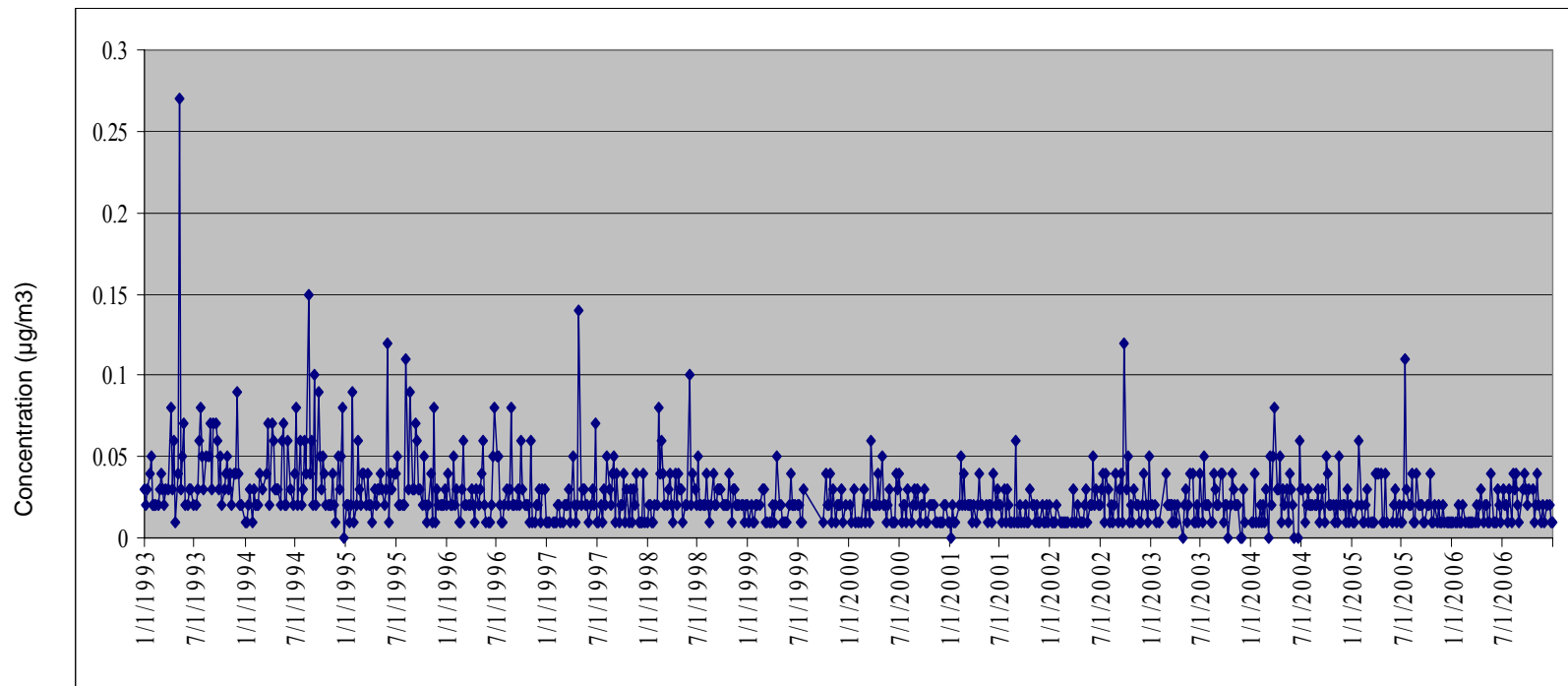


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West Sunnyside Avenue  
Pointer 41°58'07.06" N 87°44'56.69" W elev 611 ft Streaming 100%

Eye alt 38

## Chicago Site 170310052 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2006



Sample day

3-year metrics					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0214	0.0260	0.0400	0.0380	0.0360	0.0353



# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

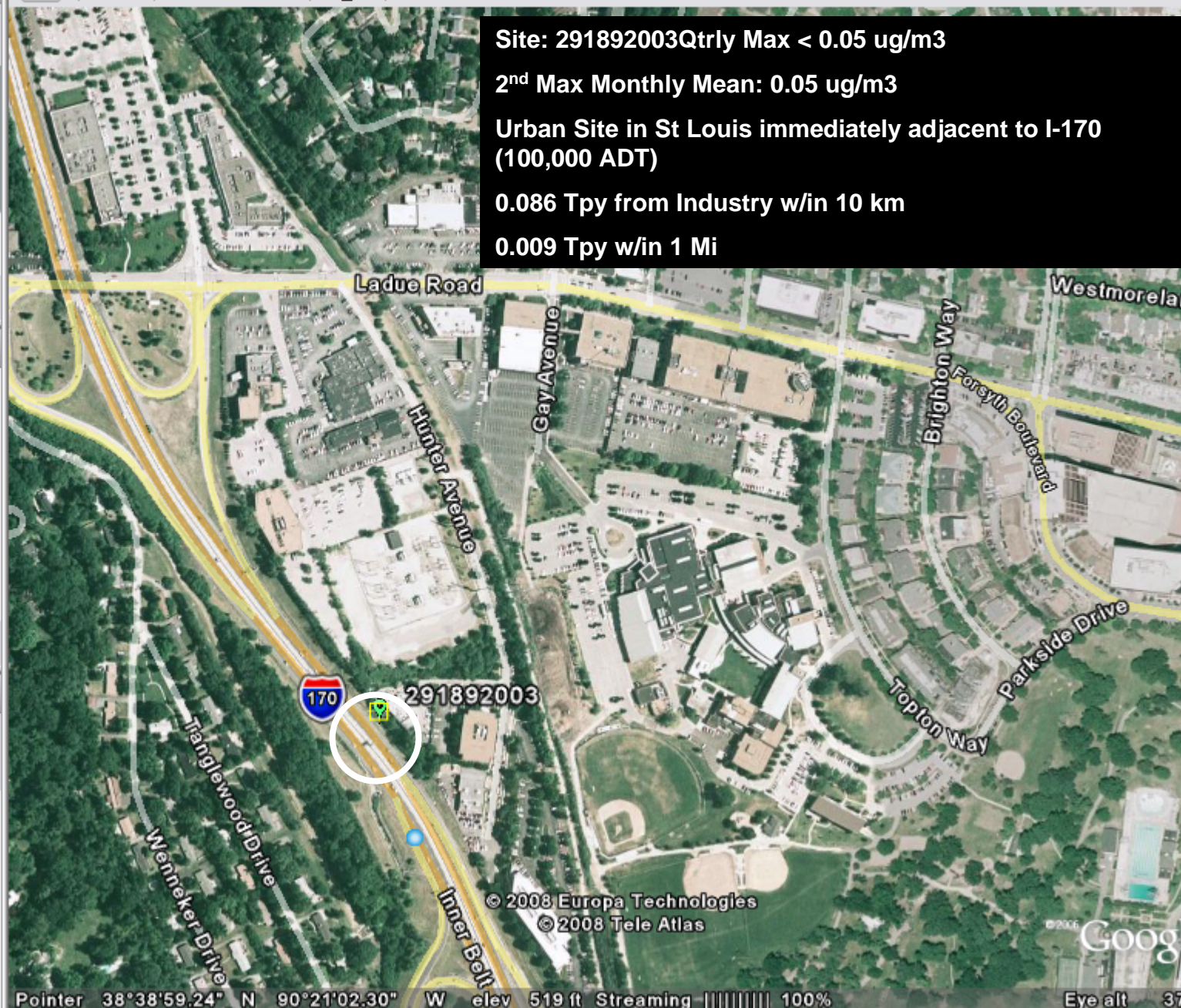
## Places

- ☒ [291892003](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [170316003](#)  
Name: COOK COUNTY CO  
COMPLEX
- ☒ [Pb\\_sites.kml](#)
- ☒ [180350009](#)  
Name: LOCATED NE OF PL  
DOWNWIN

## Layers

ew: Core

- ☒ Primary Database
- ☒ Terrain
- ☒ Geographic Web
- ☒ roads
- ☐ Traffic: To view, please insta  
the latest version of Google t
- ☐ Weather
- ☐ 3D Buildings



Site: 291892003Qtrly Max < 0.05 ug/m3

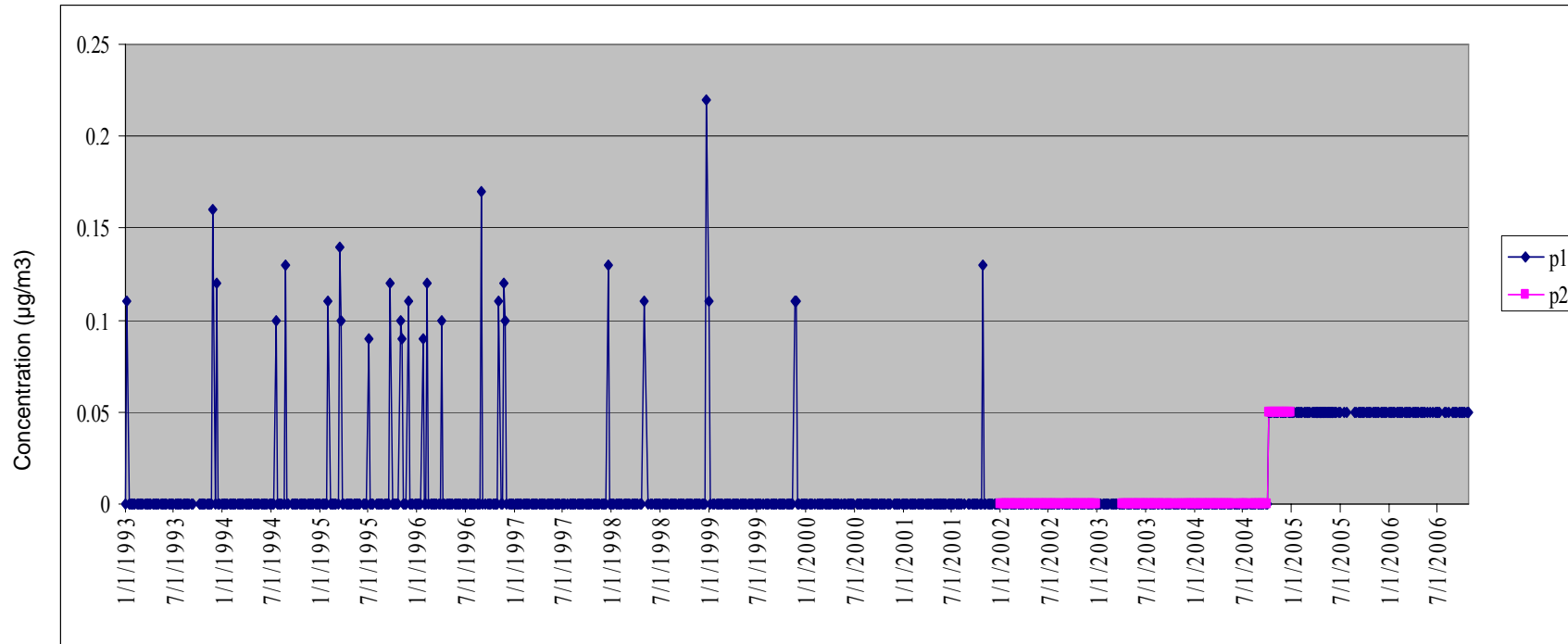
2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.05 ug/m3

Urban Site in St Louis immediately adjacent to I-170  
(100,000 ADT)

0.086 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km

0.009 Tpy w/in 1 Mi

# St. Louis Site 291892003 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2006



Sample day

3-year metrics					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0063	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.0500	0.0333



## Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

☒ [EAST LIVERPOOL WATER REATMEN:](#)

2220 MICHIGAN

State Name: Ohio

☒ [GATES RUBBER:](#)

1050 S BROADWAY

State Name: Colorado

## Layers

ew: Core

☒ Primary Database

☒ Terrain

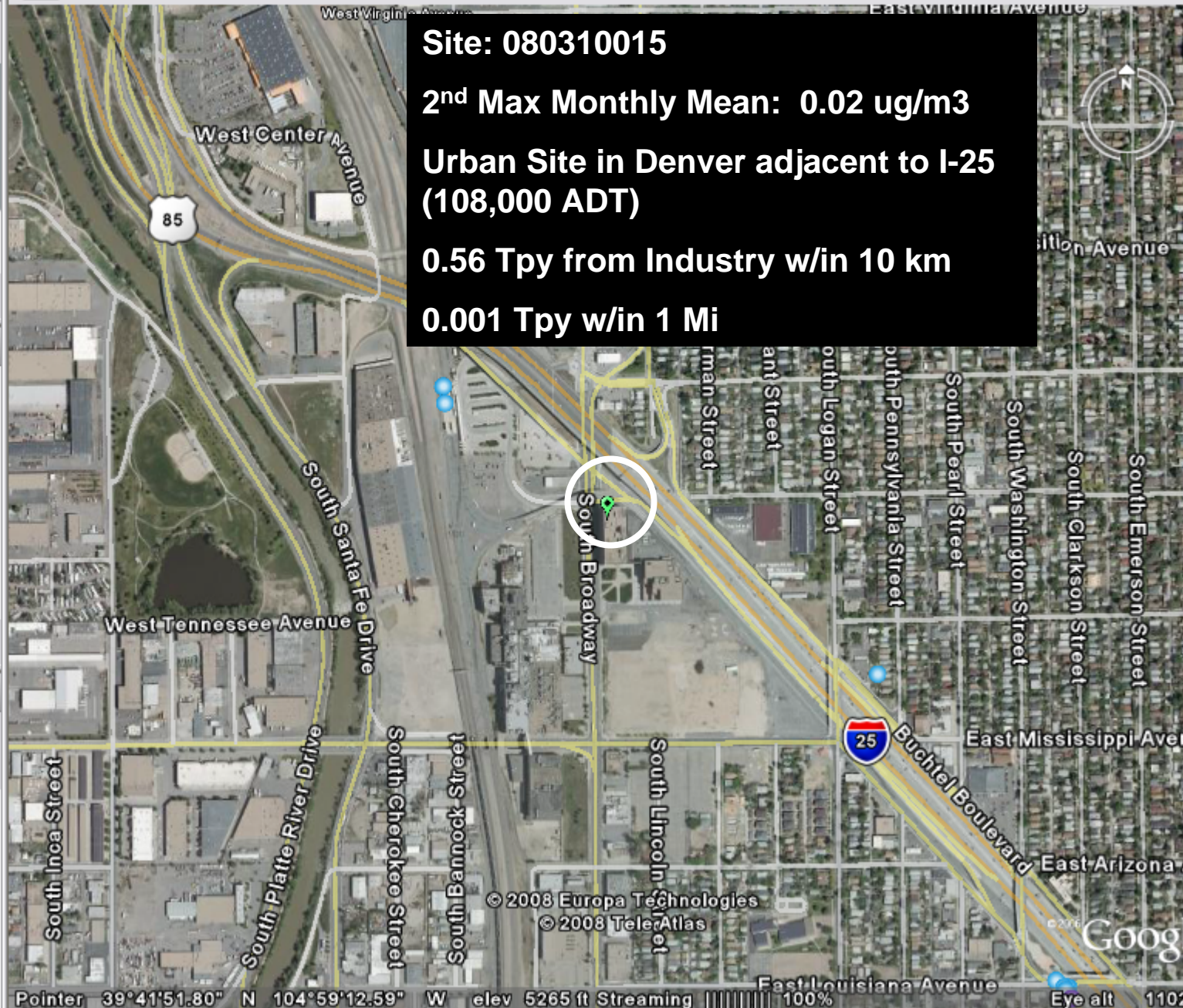
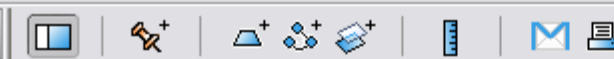
☒ Geographic Web

☒ roads

☐ Traffic: To view, please install the latest version of Google Earth

☐ Weather

☐ 3D Buildings



**Site: 080310015**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Max Monthly Mean: 0.02 ug/m<sup>3</sup>**

**Urban Site in Denver adjacent to I-25  
(108,000 ADT)**

**0.56 Tpy from Industry w/in 10 km**

**0.001 Tpy w/in 1 Mi**

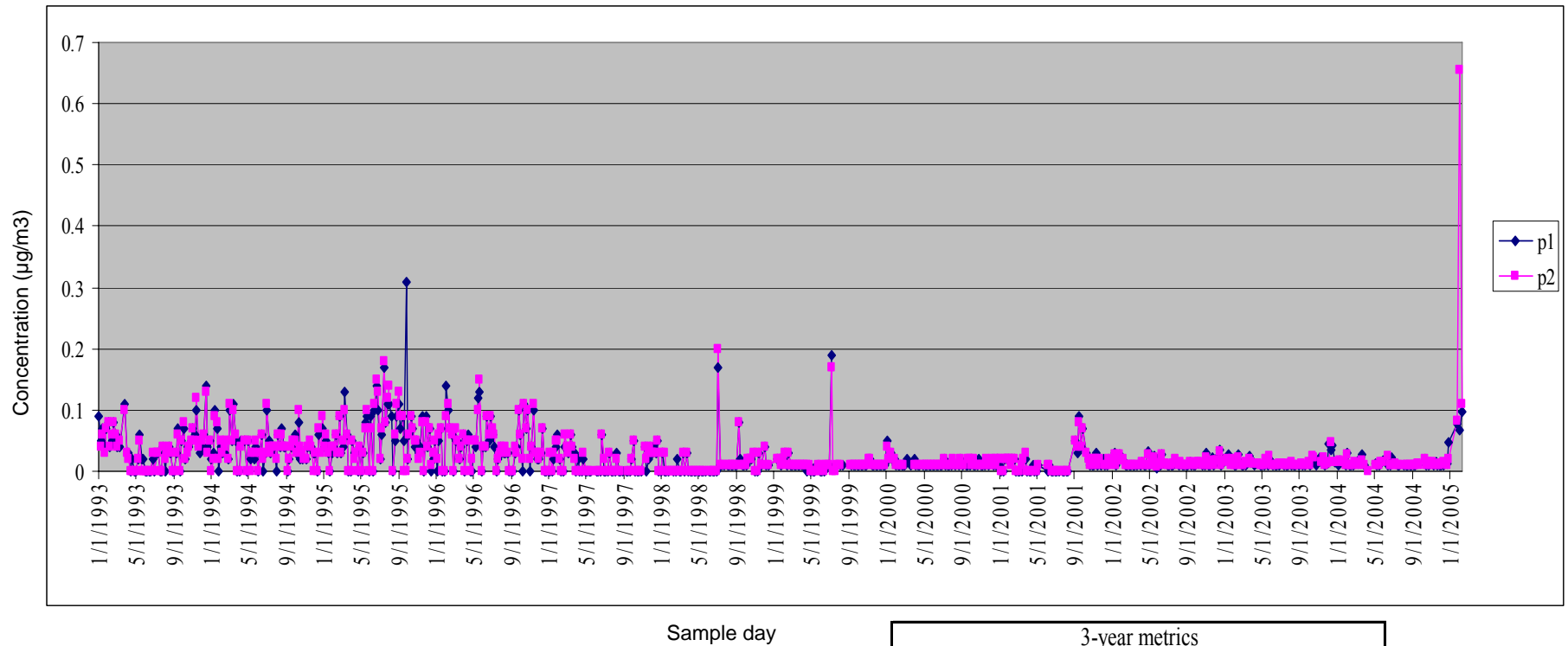
© 2008 Europa Technologies  
© 2008 Tele Atlas

Google

Pointer 39°41'51.80" N 104°59'12.59" W elev 5265 ft Streaming 100% Eye alt 1102



# Denver Site 080310015 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2005



3-year metrics					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0153	0.0212	0.0305	0.0196	0.0228	0.0244

# Search

Find Businesses

Directions

New York, NY

## Places

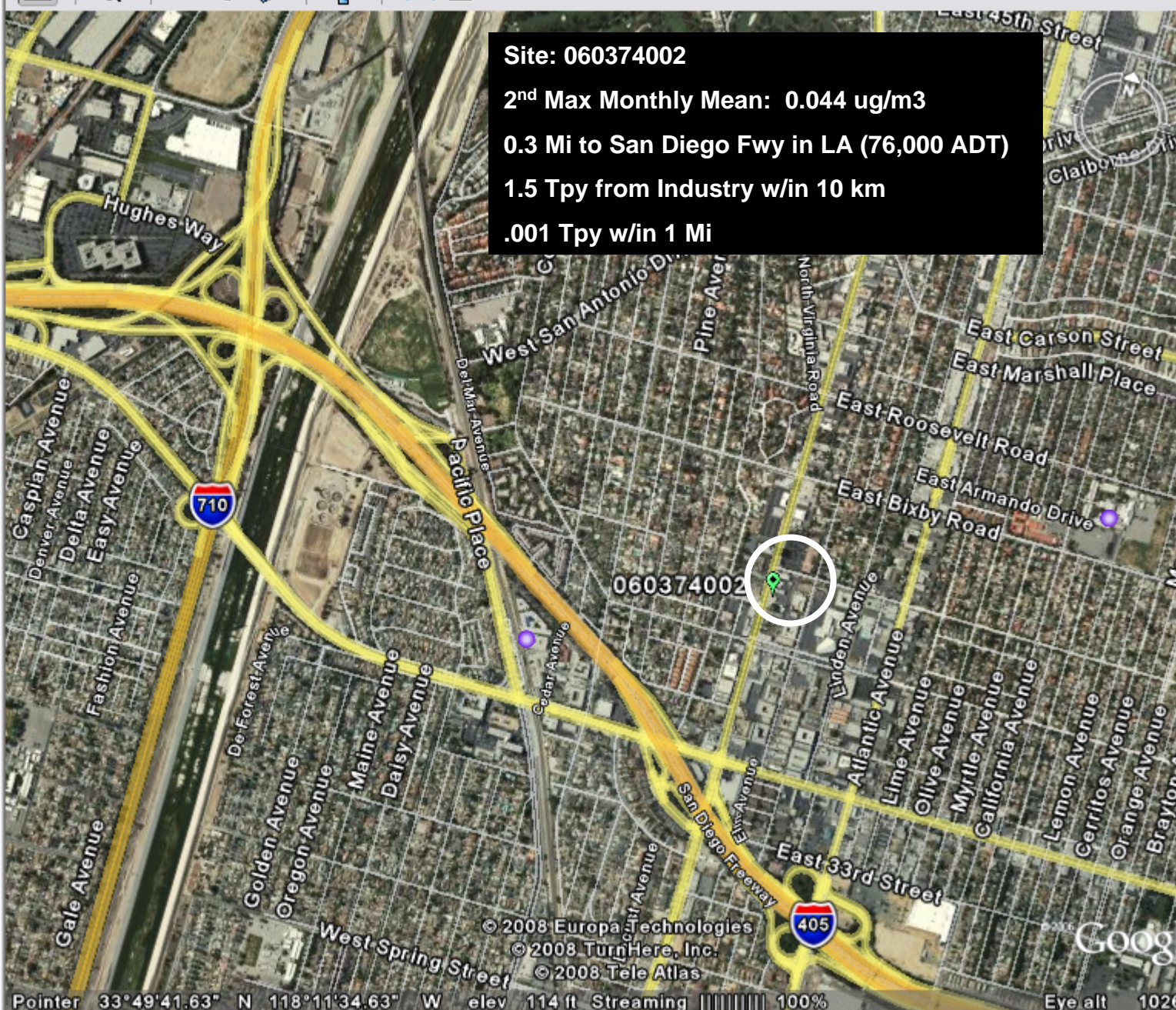
- ☒ [060374002](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [401159005](#)  
Name: N/A
- ☒ [420210808](#)  
Name: A420210808LAT/L  
POINT IS OF
- ☒ [180890023](#)

## Layers

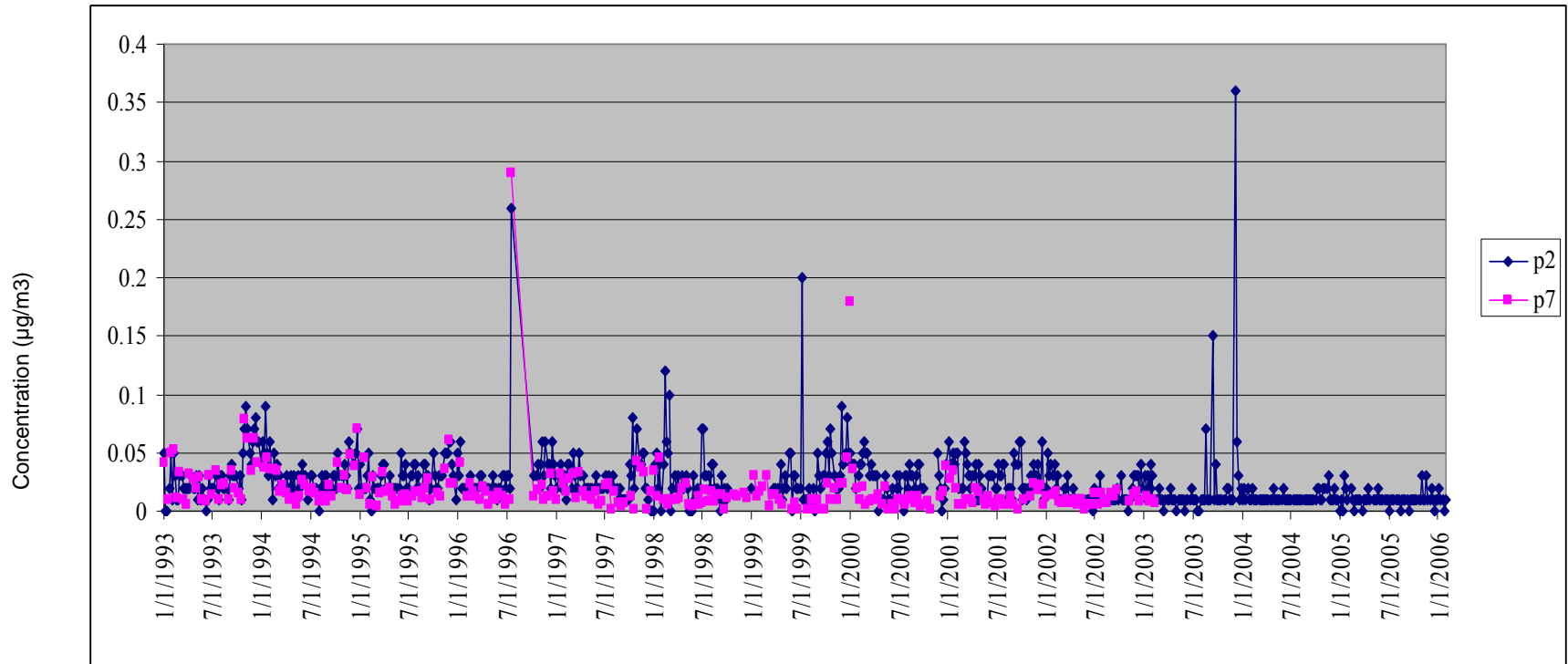
ew: Core

Primary Database

- ☒ Terrain
- ☒ Geographic Web
- ☒ roads
- ☐ Traffic: To view, please ins  
the latest version of Google L
- ☐ Weather
- ☐ 3D Buildings



## Los Angeles Site 060374002 – 24-hr averages, 1993 to 2006



Sample day

3-year metrics, 2003-2005					
annual mean	max quarterly mean	max monthly mean	2nd max monthly mean	average of 3 overall highest monthly means	average of 3 annual max monthly means
0.0149	0.0400	0.0960	0.0440	0.0552	0.0427

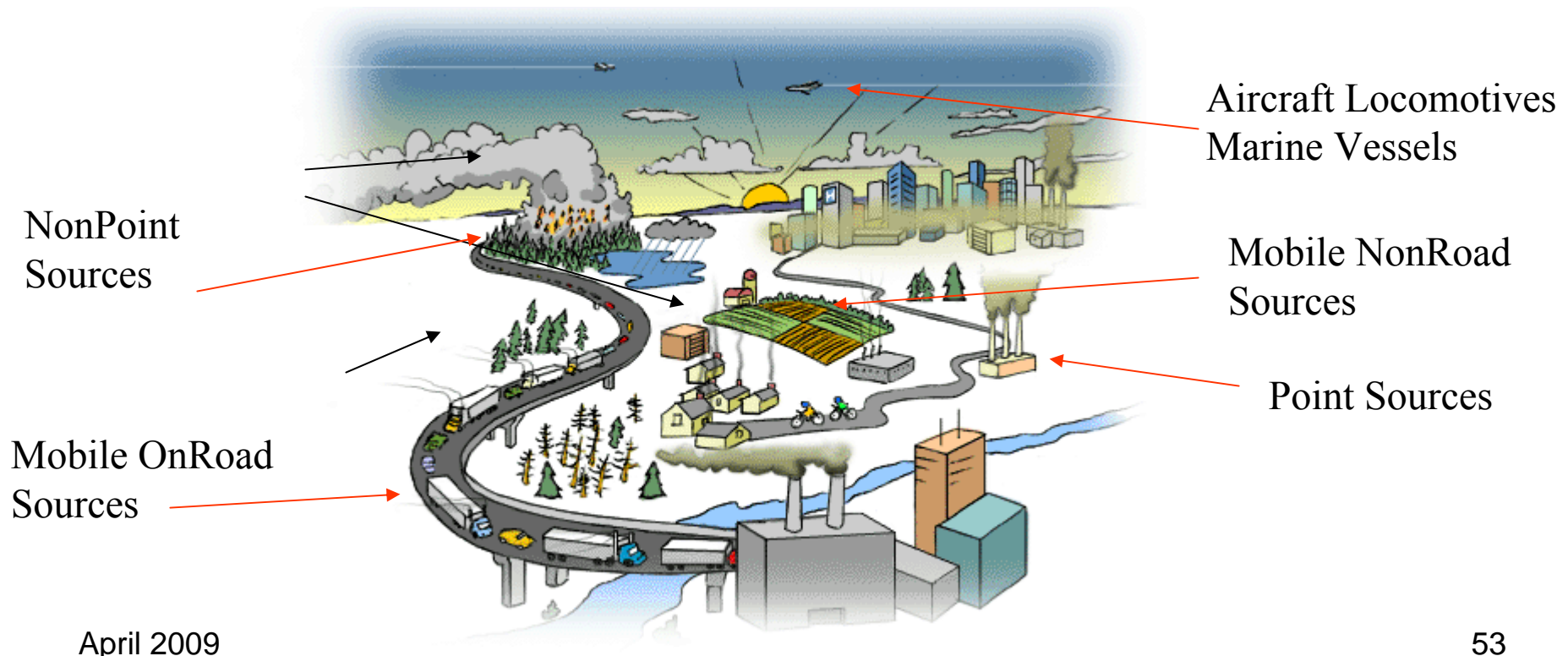
# Conclusion

- If there were a significant impact from traffic-related Lead, it would be very unlikely to find sites like these with such low Lead concentrations



# What Is an Air Pollutant Emission Inventory?

**Inventory** - comprehensive listing by sources of air pollutant emissions in a geographic area during a specific time period



# Point Sources ...

## Emission Estimation Methods

### Include:

Continuous Emission Monitor (CEM)

Material balance

Emission factor x activity factors

Engineering judgment

Source tests

Fuel analysis

Emission estimation models

